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PRESIDENT ASKED TO DENY ALARMIST REPORTS ON SOUTH

Statements on Health Condition Cause Representative Byrnes to Ask Mr. Harding for Denial and Reprimand of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The "Solid South" has once more vindicated the character of its solidarity. It has proved that it is not alone against the extension of Republican doctrine that it stands firm. The people of the whole territory are up in arms against the attempts of the Public Health Service and the Red Cross to "extend charity to a proud and sensitive race."

Within less than a week from the date on which President Harding issued the appeal for help for alleged famine and suffering, on the basis of alarmist and inaccurate reports submitted to the President by the Public Health Service, the southern states have formed a solid unit in denouncing the campaign, and in denouncing the whole incident a "calamity."

South a Unit in Protest

Now the roster of the southern states is completed. They have spoken through their senators and representatives in Congress and they have shown conclusively that the President of the United States was "misled." The record shows that the south is up in arms, not against President Harding, whose good intentions they appreciate, but against the officials and self-appointed investigators who gave the President the information on which he acted. There is now a strongly voiced demand that the President issue some form of a retraction and that the "officials" who misled him be reprimanded for giving information which had no basis in fact and which is regarded as a slander by the communities in question.

Even the big packers of Chicago have been stirred to altruistic action by the Harding appeal. They are prepared to send free meat to the south to help the dietary regimen of an "underfed people." The free gift would, of course, be followed by further cooperation with the Public Health Service and the Red Cross on some "practicable" basis which might or might not involve a small percentage of profit on a quick turnover. But the south has spoken and India will speak.

The Senate, the House, or Aramark and Co. is even stronger than its aversion "to an invasion of its territory" by the millions of the Red Cross or the Public Health Service, as one Senator expressed it last night.

Reprimand Asked

The demand that the President, after confirming the unequivocal refutation of the south, issue a denial and reprimand those responsible for the representation was put in the form of a letter by Representative James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. "An official refutation is desirable," he urged in a letter to the President in which he advised the latter from the initial responsibility for the alarmist campaign of the Public Health Service. "I shall hope," said Representative Byrnes, "that you will take appropriate action toward the officials who, by misrepresenting conditions, misled you into making the statement."

Referring to the Harding appeal, the letter said, in part: "Coming from the President of the United States, this statement has commanded attention and has been published in practically every newspaper in this country, and doubtless in the press of other nations. It is to these statements we take exception. We may be over-sensitive, but the average American dislikes to have placed in front of his own door a sign indicating the presence of a plague, when as a matter of fact there exists within his home nothing to justify that characterization. And likewise, where there is no famine, he dislikes to be held up as the object of charity, and compares with the unfortunates of other lands for the relief of whose starvation and disease our people have so generously contributed."

President Not Blamed

"I write you again because of your statement that, if investigation develops that reports have misrepresented conditions, an official refutation is desirable. If you will direct that the investigation include the accuracy of this statement, and if the facts do not justify it and you will make an official refutation of it, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us. And I shall hope that in doing so you will take appropriate action toward the officials who, by misrepresenting conditions, misled you into making the statement."

"I assure you again, Mr. President, that it is with great hesitation that the people of the south have taken exception to your statement. They are conscious of the fact that your utterance was based upon information you believed to be reliable and impelled by the highest motive that can prompt the actions of man."

Reports Are Unverified

"I have conferred with representatives from most of the southern states," said Representative William G. Wright (D.), from Georgia, in a speech on the floor of the House, "and learn from them, as well as from other

sources, that no report of an increase of pestilence can be verified, and I have no doubt the situation in practically all of the southern states is what it is in Georgia."

After scouting the idea that food relief was needed in the south, the Georgia Representative concluded: "I cannot close without giving assurance of the profound appreciation of my people to the President for his anxious solicitude and deep interest in the matter now under discussion, but we are at a loss to know from what sources and in what manner the alleged information which so aroused and touches him could have been gathered by the Bureau of Public Health Service, and to account for the seeming suddenness with which this bureau gathered and gave publicity to this so-called information."

MERCHANT MARINE PUZZLES CONGRESS

No Action Taken Yet to Relieve American Ships From Panama Canal Tolls or Cancel Troublesome Treaty Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —It is not alone the United States shipping with its new reorganization plans, its multiplicity of divisions, divisions of operations and liquidation and what not, that is faced with trouble and problems in the effort to put the American merchant marine on the map.

Congress is as deeply perplexed over the problem as are the men selected by President Harding to bring order out of the chaos which has held sway in the affairs of the American merchant marine since the United States started to build ships as a necessary war venture.

On the question of general marine policies Republican leadership is apparently floundering. Plans are bruted and proposals are made, but no definite action is taken, except the simple action of appropriating further subsidies to "keep on the map" as the phrase goes, a fleet that has not been able to keep itself on it.

Two Leading Questions

Two immediate questions affecting shipping were ripe for consideration when the Republican Party came into power. It was taken for granted that action would be secured on one or another of the various bills for releasing American ships from Panama Canal tolls. The other question was the making effective of some clauses of the Jones act which provided for the cancellation of treaty agreements with foreign powers which were considered to operate against the success of American merchant shipping.

President Wilson refused to carry out these clauses, but President Harding has taken no step to carry out provisions which his predecessor refused to act on. It is now indicated that the Republican leaders are reluctant to act on the Borah bill to relieve American coastwise vessels from canal tolls.

This week in both Houses charges of extravagant administration again showed that the pressing problem in British politics is finance. Sir Robert Horne, replying yesterday to criticisms on the financial situation said that in other countries there was nothing but glowing tributes to the capacity of the British people in dealing with the situation. The United States was in the war for a shorter time than Britain, yet today its expenditure was more than five times as much as it was before the war. France's was nine times, Italy's nine and a half times, while Great Britain's was only six times as much as it was before the war. One of the misfortunes of the country since the war was that the people had not worked as hard as they ought. British activity compared badly with that of Germany and Belgium. Sir Robert Horne, while seeing signs of reviving trade and commerce, emphasized the duty of work and thrift.

New Speaker Praised

J. H. Whitley, the Speaker, who was the guest of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at a dinner at the House of Commons last night, has been three months in the chair and already stamps his tenure with individuality. He is a rigid ascetic but, contrary to expectation, has developed an agreeable sense of humor.

Democrats saw an opportunity to raise the issue of ship subsidy and interpreted Chairman Lasker's manifesto after he made his first survey as a general admission that the Shipping Board had been a huge failure; but Mr. Lasker also submitted the usual alibi: he took the country into his confidence and declared that nothing much in the way of improvement could be shown in the next year and that the cost of maintaining the white elephant must continue for some time yet.

The analysis of the Shipping Board's affairs made by Chairman Lasker will come up for a much needed airing. Two statements made by Chairman Lasker will receive special attention, first, that the government-built ships were badly constructed and difficult to operate profitably, and secondly, that the morale of the seamen was particularly bad.

PARLIAMENT PLANS FOR IRISH SESSION

Northcliffe Episode Not Thought to Have Hurt Conference Prospects, With an Autumn Meeting of House Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday) —The Northcliffe incident yesterday brought into relief the fundamental objection in the British mind to any use of the King's name in party politics. Mr. Lloyd George did not need to hurl stinging words at Lord Northcliffe. The repudiation which he read from the King was final and far more effective. Well chosen endorsement of the constitutional doctrine whereby the Sovereign acts through his ministers fell from J. H. Thomas and Sir Donald MacLean in Parliament, yesterday. Then the House scattered for the week-end.

The offensive story is an elaboration of one which was current as soon as Mr. Lloyd George sent his peace invitation to Mr. Valera five weeks ago. No conversation between the King and the Premier had been invented then, but it was alleged that Mr. Lloyd George intended to leave matters where the King's speech at Belfast had left them, and that the King's wishes operated in deciding him to follow out the sentiment of that speech effectively by issuing the invitation to a conference.

There is no likelihood of this remarkable episode infusing the prospects of holding the conference. These remain good.

Plans for Adjournment

The Irish settlement influenced the course of parliamentary business which Mr. Chamberlain sketched to the House on Tuesday. The government contemplates finishing the present session between August 16 and 26, and in the event of an Irish settlement being reached, of summoning two sessions, to begin late in November or early in December, in order to deal with that particular question before Christmas, and then going on with the ordinary business of a new session on resuming the sittings in February.

The House of Commons is in the thick of a rush to pass the session's main bills before rising, and it will be seen next Tuesday whether the House of Lords will upset the government plans and compel them now to agree to an autumn sitting, irrespective of Ireland.

Lord Crewe will move on Tuesday that the Lords decline to proceed with any contentious measure other than the Railways' Bill before November. The object of this motion by the Liberal opposition is believed to be to encompass the withdrawal of the Safe-guarding of Industries Bill to which, as free traders, they are antagonistic.

A large number of the government's own followers are hostile or indifferent to this measure which fulfills the government's pledge to the Protectionists. Lord Salisbury and independent peers who resent a time-table which does not allow the House of Lords more time to consider first class bills.

Extravagance Charged

According to Mr. Lloyd George, France and Great Britain are on "the high road to an understanding" as regards the Upper Silesian question. A lively fight is expected over the measure if this action is taken, a group of western senators being favorable, it is said, to the tariff on leather.

Advocates of Combined Hide and Shoe Duties

Advocates of combined hide and shoe duties are countering upon a majority of Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee to restore the amendment to the tariff when it is reported back to the United States Senate. A lively fight is expected over the measure if this action is taken, a group of western senators being favorable, it is said, to the tariff on leather.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Roy A. Hayes, United States Prohibition Commissioner, classed the bootlegger with the anarchist and the Bolshevik in a Maryland address, in which he also attacked those who violated the Eighteenth Amendment on the plea of personal liberty. The attitude of certain British visitors toward prohibition has led the general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League to issue figures showing the marked decline of drunkenness in America, which is contrasted with the growing amount of drunkenness reported in Great Britain.

p. 1

The question of the American Merchant Marine is bound, it seems, to come to a head in Congress soon. There is much perplexity over the problem of the new reorganization plan, and indications are that the matter of relieving American ships from Panama Canal tolls, as well as that of canceling treaty agreements with certain powers that are believed to prevent the successful operation of American ships are being sidetracked as inexpedient to take up at the present time. The intentions of the new chairman of the Shipping Board also are the subject of much speculation among the pretentious and meritorious claims of violators of the law in terms that may mislead the public and appeal to the popular fancy.

Here is a shortsighted American who fails to see in the bootlegger of today both the spirit of the anarchist and the Bolshevik," declared Mr. Hayes in his address, which was made on Saturday. "It is time that the citizen upon whom we depend to uphold our Americanism and patriotism," Roy A. Hayes, prohibition commissioner, declared in an address delivered at Washington Grove, Maryland, analyzing the pretentious and meritorious claims of violators of the law in terms that may mislead the public and appeal to the popular fancy.

President Harding, in a letter from Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, is asked to issue a denial of the alarmist reports on the conditions in the south and to reprimand the officials who "by misrepresenting conditions" led him to make his appeal to the supposed sufferers there.

p. 1

As a basis of his tax recommendations, the United States Secretary of the Treasury is proceeding on the theory that the government needs \$4,000,000,000. The possibility of reducing the revenue needs for next year and finding new sources of taxation will be discussed by the Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today with the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

p. 2

As president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers has offered to the United States Treasury Department the services of his organization for the distribution of government securities among small investors as a means of combating the flotation of worthless securities.

p. 7

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According to Mr. Lloyd George, France and Great Britain are on "the high road to an understanding" as regards the Upper Silesian question. A lively fight is expected over the measure if this action is taken, a group of western senators being favorable, it is said, to the tariff on leather.

p. 2

The effects of the news story attributed to Lord Northcliffe, in which King George was characterized as saying, with reference to the situation in Ireland, "I cannot have my people killed in this manner," would very probably have assumed a degree of seriousness, had the King not issued a denial which was read by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons. The King, through his private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, acknowledged receipt of Lord Northcliffe's cable, in which the British newspaper proprietor, now in New York denied having implicated the King, as represented.

p. 2

It is believed in British Parliamentary circles that the so-called Northcliffe incident, culminating in the denial from the throne that certain alleged information had been divulged, will have no adverse effect upon the prospects for holding the proposed conference for the settlement of the Irish problem. A meeting of the House of Commons is proposed for next autumn to deal with this situation. Lord Crewe will move tomorrow that the House of Lords decline to proceed with any contentious measure save the Railways' Bill, thereby encompassing, according to Liberals, the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, to which, as free traders, they are antagonistic.

p. 1

On the final vote of the congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail, held at Paris, 1912 members decided to remain in the Amsterdam International and to repudiate the Moscow organization, with a large minority going on record as Extremists.

p. 1

The two political prisoners in Dublin, who had been sentenced to receive the extreme penalty, are to be released, pending a hearing of appeal against the Master of Rolls' order for writs of attachment against several officers of the Crown forces.

p. 2

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday) —The Assize Court at Milan has acquitted Enrico Malatesta, the Italian anarchist leader and several of his associates who were charged with plotting against the State.

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ITALIAN ANARCHISTS ACQUITTED Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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p. 1

BOOTLEGGING HAS NO JUSTIFICATION

Prohibition Commissioner Classes Liquor Peddlers With Anarchists and Bolsheviks — Decline in Drunkenness Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"Some of the most venomous attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment are camouflaged as personal liberty, Americanism and patriotism," Roy A. Hayes, prohibition commissioner, declared in an address delivered at Washington Grove, Maryland

Thems will have died in vain and millions will have sacrificed their lives to no good purpose.

"That is the reason why, as the whole might of the British Empire was in August, 1914, cast into war, today the same power is thrown into the scales of peace."

Satisfaction in France

Need for Allied Accord Now Seen to Be Paramount

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The compromise foreshadowed is definitely reached. England, while opposing the transport of troops to Upper Silesia, until necessity is shown in the Supreme Council, agrees to placate French opinion by informing Germany in association with her other allies that, if reinforcements are decided on, they must facilitate their transport. General satisfaction is expressed.

The matter had become too grave for the continuance of the demand for the immediate despatch of troops. Faced with Lord Curzon's note which plainly posed the question of whether France wished cooperation or isolation, which recalled the pretenses not to act alone, which referred to the note of hostility in the French communication, there could only be a sudden realization of the situation. Diplomats and the press make now need for no further elucidation of the quarrel. Those few publicists who had given way to a spirit of excitement and had written without discretion became calm.

The Important Point

It is even suggested by the "Temps" that the diplomats have behaved without a sufficient remembrance of the necessity of an allied accord when dealing with Germany. It points out the inconveniences of engaging simultaneously in a controversy with England and a dispute with Germany. Which was most urgent, it asks, for the maintenance of order? Was it the dispatch of soldiers or the reestablishment of unity of action? The "Journal" appears to consider the initial blunder was to make public the dispute with Germany without first ascertaining the British view.

Aristide Briand, it appears, is not altogether responsible for the sharp terms of the French instructions sent last Wednesday to the French Ambassador in London. After declaring the primary importance of unity, it says: "This principle, so simple, should have been remembered on July 20 by French diplomacy, when there were drawn up at the Quai d'Orsay instructions destined for Count de Saint-Aulaire. These instructions, which guided the French Ambassador in his demarches, after having been brought by telephone to the knowledge of Mr. Briand, were telegraphed from Paris at the moment when the Premier had not yet returned from his short session in the country."

"Mr. Briand has made known since then that he takes responsibility for the telegram, and one would be surprised were it otherwise. But one knows also that the policy of Mr. Briand, in conformity with the desire often expressed by the Chamber, is to act in accord with the Allies."

Diplomats Condemed

This discreet reference to the incident surely amounts to a formal condemnation of the mistakes made in the conduct of the negotiations and it is obvious that however enthusiastic are subsequent reconciliations, neither France nor England can afford to continue their constant quarrels under the gaze of Germany, if the entente is to be preserved. However, there is little tendency to revert to the past.

The latest conversation of Mr. Briand with Lord Hanning, the British Ambassador, concerned the future. Instructions have been given to General Léonard to assure the close collaboration of the allied troops in Upper Silesia in order to oppose any attempt at an insurrection whatever organized by the Poles or by the Germans. The cordiality that, by way of reaction, now reigns promises to facilitate an understanding of the main question, the partitioning of Upper Silesia, at the conference which is expected to begin on August 8 at Paris.

Italy Supports British View

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian press continues to support the British point of view in the Upper Silesian matter. "Popolo Romano" advises Mr. Bonomi, the Prime Minister, to abandon his position of silence on the question and to adopt the proposals of General le Marinier which are closely allied to the British suggestions. The "Tempo" speaks in similar strain and says that the opportunity is a favorable one for Italy to desert her policy of inertia toward French intrigues.

ITALY DISMISSES SECRET AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—General Caviglia stated in the Senate that when he was intrusted with the putting into execution of the Treaty of Rapallo, he was unaware that Count Sforza had concluded a secret agreement contrary to the treaty to cede Port Davao to Yugoslavia. Mr. Bonomi was then Minister of War.

General Caviglia requested Mr. Bonomi, the Prime Minister, to inform him whether he also was aware of the secret agreement. Mr. Bonomi replied that he would make a statement at some other time. Meanwhile the "Tribuna" and other newspapers demand that the secret agreement shall be annulled.

FACTS CONCERNING NORTHCLIFFE ISSUE

Unprecedented Step Taken by King George in Denying Allegations in Interview Shows How Seriously Incident Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The unprecedent step taken by King George in giving the Prime Minister a statement to read in the House of Commons yesterday is shown in the interview to placate French opinion by informing Germany in association with her other allies that, if reinforcements are decided on, they must facilitate their transport. General satisfaction is expressed.

The matter had become too grave for the continuance of the demand for the immediate despatch of troops. Faced with Lord Curzon's note which plainly posed the question of whether France wished cooperation or isolation, which recalled the pretenses not to act alone, which referred to the note of hostility in the French communication, there could only be a sudden realization of the situation. Diplomats and the press make now need for no further elucidation of the quarrel. Those few publicists who had given way to a spirit of excitement and had written without discretion became calm.

Not only for this reason but owing to his consummate tact and good feeling, His Majesty has never attempted to dictate a policy to the Prime Minister or to any member of the government, and the whole country is up in arms at the suggestion that he did so, which appeared in the New York Times interview.

Effect in Ireland

While Lord Northcliffe has denied that there is any truth in the alleged interview, it cannot but have a harmful result in Ireland, where copies of Lord Northcliffe's own paper, The Daily Mail, appeared, giving an account of it. However the story came to be printed, it is hoped that it will not provoke the Irish people to believe that the British Government is insincere in its attempts to bring about peace in Ireland.

From cabled accounts of the interview it is implied that Mr. Lloyd George did not desire to bring about peace, but was compelled by King George to take the step he did of inviting Mr. de Valera to come to London, and that this step was taken contre coeur. Thus the Irish people would be led to believe that all the protestations of Mr. Lloyd George and the members of the British Cabinet of their deep desire for peace were mere sham, and that at the earliest opportunity the negotiations would be terminated, and a warfare of extermination commenced.

Cabinet Wrote Speech

As to the allegation that the King wrote the speech from the throne, delivered in Belfast, it has been well known that a speech from the throne is always drawn up by the Cabinet ministers as representing their policy, and the fact that the King associates himself therewith, merely confirms the Constitution of the country whereby the entire government is the representative voice of the majority of the people, as it is in every democratic country.

Much has been made by the Northcliffe press and by Lord Northcliffe himself, of the action of the Foreign Office in boycotting his papers so far as furnishing them with news is concerned. Lord Northcliffe, in his statement published regarding Lord Curzon's action, stated, "as to the embargo on news for my journals, I would point out that we do not require his news." His papers, the authority of The Christian Science Monitor stated, receive all the news that is issued by the Foreign Office. Every document issued to the press goes to Lord Northcliffe's papers. The only facility which has been curtailed is the refusal to Lord Northcliffe's representatives of the courtesy of special talks with representatives of the Foreign Office, elucidating, through their special knowledge of affairs, the news items which are issued. This is considered purely a matter of courtesy.

As Lord Northcliffe has refused to extend the usual courtesy to the press in discussing Lord Curzon and the Foreign Office policy, Lord Curzon thought it right to refuse the courtesy of his office to Lord Northcliffe's representatives. In any event Lord Northcliffe himself has stated that he does not require Lord Curzon's news. Dinner Cancellations Explained

As to the cancellation of the invitation for the dinner, which Sir Auckland Geddes proposed to give in honor of Lord Northcliffe at the British Embassy in Washington, this was a perfectly natural action of the Ambassador, and it had been taken on his own initiative.

Consider, the authority of The Christian Science Monitor said, that one is a captain in a regiment and has invited some one to dinner at the officers' mess who, since the invitation was issued, has "slang'd" the colonel of the regiment; would it not obviously be necessary to cancel such an invitation? Sir Auckland Geddes is in an exactly similar position, for his chief, Lord Curzon, has been "slang'd" by Lord Northcliffe, and naturally the invitation was canceled, so that one need not look very deep beneath the surface in this matter.

The whole unfortunate incident, including the attack in The Times' editorial on both Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George, endeavoring to discredit them as British representatives to the coming epoch-making conference in Washington, is much to be

deplored, and is not calculated to aid in promoting Anglo-American friendship.

Newspapers Severe

Lord Northcliffe Censured for Bringing the King into Politics

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The sensational and unprecedented incident of a British sovereign repudiating Parliament, through the Prime Minister, statements attributed to him in a newspaper interview, is given the greatest prominence in the entire British press this morning.

Political circles have been able to talk of little else since the Prime Minister appeared in the House of Commons yesterday and read a statement, authorized by King George, in which the King declared that the words attributed to him concerning the government's Irish policy in a reported interview in the United States by Lord Northcliffe, owner of The Times, London, shows how seriously the statements attributed to the King have been taken, not only at Buckingham Palace, but throughout the entire country.

It has been an unwritten law that the Sovereign recognizes no class and no creed, but considers that his first and paramount duty is to stand for the interests of the whole people. Being a constitutional monarch, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters today, the moment the King intervenes in politics, taking one side or the other, his position as constitutional monarch is endangered.

Not only for this reason but owing to his consummate tact and good feeling, His Majesty has never attempted to dictate a policy to the Prime Minister or to any member of the government, and the whole country is up in arms at the suggestion that he did so, which appeared in the New York Times interview.

Lord Northcliffe's Denial

The alleged interview quoted King George as saying to Mr. Lloyd George just before His Majesty left England to open the Ulster Parliament: "Are you going to shoot all the people in Ireland?" The Premier is said to have replied: "No, Your Majesty." "Well, then, you must come to some agreement with them." The King was quoted as saying, "This thing cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner."

The foregoing conversation appeared in an interview published in New York City, July 25, attributed to Henry Wickham Steed, editor of The Times, London, who is traveling in America with Lord Northcliffe. It was given by Mr. Steed the day after his arrival from England, and subsequently appeared in English newspapers, attributed directly to Lord Northcliffe.

British Newspapers Display the Entire Affair at Great Length and Under Large Headlines This Morning

The papers controlled by Lord Northcliffe contain brief editorials calling attention to the denials of both King George and Lord Northcliffe.

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GREAT NATURE



The Birds of Albania

Before 1914 the rare visitor to Albania entered it most agreeably from Gattinje. Leaving the Austrian-Lloyd liner at Cattaro, he joined up the sinuous road over Mount Lovitchen in a diligence, spent the night at the Montenegrin capital, and next morning drove down to Rijeka, a village at the head of the Lake of Scutari, between which place and Scutari itself a little steamer used to ply—perhaps it does still.

A narrow, reed-grown channel led from the landing stage at Rijeka to the lake, and as the steamer pushed its way down on a warm spring morning to the croaking of a myriad frogs, the water fowl would swim leisurely away and hide among the reeds. There were flocks of crested grebes and tufted ducks, besides countless moorhens and coots. In the reeds sedge warblers and reed warblers chattered incessantly. On the river Boyana, which flows from Scutari to the sea, lesser egrets are met, with inconsiderable numbers. Lord Lilford saw them on the lake of Scutari in later summer.

It was a day's steam, with calls at various small ports on the lake, from Rijeka to Scutari. Arrived off Scutari a score or more of ramsacke boats, manned by still more ramsacke crews, closed in on the steamer, and visitors saw their luggage seized by white-clad Albanians and dropped into the boats. They followed as quickly as possible and soon found themselves in no pirate's retreat, but in a very peaceful customs house.

The plains of Scutari, bordering the lake and rising into foothills toward the mountains, is a good ground for birds. It is covered with sphagnum in early spring, and later this is replaced by bracken. Here a few buzzards and marsh harriers are usually to be seen. Reed buntings are busy in the reeds bordering the lake. The blackheaded bunting, a brilliant yellow bird, with a black cap, will be seen perching on the bushes on the plain. On the stony, thyme-covered foothills, dotted with clumps of yellow-flowering sage, stone-chains and wheatears will be met with. The wheatear, which is sandy not gray, like the wheatear of the north of Europe. Meadow pipits and larks are very numerous. The latter are crested larks, closely resembling the common skylark except for the crest.

In these foothills are small villages of roughly built stone cottages. In many the living rooms are on the upper floor; for in Albania a man's house is his castle, and he may at any moment be called upon to defend it. It is very common to see little bastions in the walls of the cottages, from which rifles can be directed down at an advancing enemy. Round these cottages, in the walnut and pomegranate trees, pied flycatchers may be seen, and a pair or two of red-backed shrikes are sure to be not far away.

The banks of the river Kiri, which flows down from the great mountains of Maliza Mats to join the Drina a little to the south of Scutari, are much frequented by birds. Like the rivers of the south of Europe in general the Kiri exposes great dry beds of shingle in summer during the season of drought, although the drought in Albania is never so long maintained as in some other parts of the continent, owing to the neighborhood of the mountains and sea. The stone curlew will soon be seen running from her nest on the stones, and the ringed plover should also be found. The blue-headed wag-tail will be singled out by the visitor from the north. He is yellow-breasted like his cousin, the gray wag-tail, but his blue head at once distinguishes him. Bee-eaters and kingfishers nest here along the banks. The common and purple herons will be seen in numbers, and possibly the great white heron.

On the coast the Kentish plover is common, and may be watched on a summer day running about the sand near Valona in socks. A little to the north a number of pelicans were observed. They are said to be by no means rare. The common white stork of Germany and northern Europe is a familiar figure in Valona, Elbasan and other Albanian towns. His favorite nesting place is on the top of the domed mosques.

Visitors to Albania, however, seldom rest content long at the coast towns. When they have explored the country round Scutari by day and sat through a few long evenings listening to the cry of the scops owl, they usually decide on a trip to the mountains.

Tales of the terrors awaiting the unwary traveler among the wild mountaineers usually serve to whet the visitor's appetite for adventure, and before long he will find himself astride a mountain pony pushing up over the stony spurs of the hills. Albania consists principally of rugged mountains divided by narrow valleys. At the lower levels are beech and oak woods, box scrub and heaths six feet high. In the oak woods the nightingale sings just as sweetly as in an English copse, and the blackcap and a host of other warblers keep him company.

Up to a considerable altitude the golden oriole's whistle may be heard, and his hanging nest found, suspended from the branch of an oak; but as

one mounts higher toward the upper valleys the bird songs are not very numerous. The bracken and scrub are left behind, and one crosses Alps of short sweet turf where the herds are brought in summer from the coastal lands. Here in huts made of branches on beds of leaves, the herdsmen pass an idyllic summer. Ending slowly up through the woods one suddenly hears music, and issuing from the trees on to a sunny patch of award, the traveler finds a shepherd playing to himself on a homemade pipe. The tribesmen show their best side to strangers.

In these woods nutcrackers nest, but their breeding places are kept well hidden. Although at most times a very noisy bird, the nutcracker becomes remarkably shy and quiet in the neighborhood of his nest. Greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers nest, and also the green and the gray-headed green woodpecker. Nuthatches and tree-creepers are abundant. The little tree-creepers was found nesting as high as 4000 feet in the bark of one of the great pines in the woods above Oroshn in Mirdita.

Above the beach woods, in the region of rock and pine, birds become still fewer. Ravens cling to the upper crags, and the mountaineers tell stories of fabulous birds of prey. Natural history as recorded by the inhabitants is rather untrustworthy. It is unlikely that the visitor will see anything larger than a golden eagle among the birds of prey, but so little has the country been explored that it is quite possible that some of the rarer eagles and vultures still breed in the more remote recesses of the mountains.

Greater difficulties, however, now attend the traveler in Albania than formerly. So many contending armies have traversed its valleys and so many nations have betrayed unnatural interest in its doings, that it would probably be hard nowadays to persuade even the trustful Malibor or Mirdita that one had come for no other sinister purpose than bird study. Apart from the coast Albania will probably remain for many years a land of dark ways and hidden paths.

HOW TO BE A WALKER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
I had waylaid The Walker and was proceeding to obtain an exclusive interview for my newspaper. It was "good stuff" I was getting. I had persuaded him, habitually a reserved man to talk.

"To walk successfully (he was saying) one needs to be familiar enough with trees, flowers, animals, birds, insects, stones and crops to call them by their first names. Also he needs to know weather, farms, cities, books—and people."

"Walking has little to do with legs, then," I queried.

"Little. I believe a person has to learn how to walk, just as one does to swim, or to keep books, or to buy stocks and bonds. Not every let-loose city denizen (or bound-to-the-land countryman, for that matter) can make an occasional excursion on foot in the country, and yet get much more than a laugd 2 per cent dividend out of the investment of his time."

"Is it a difficult craft to learn?" said I, feeling he was a bit intolerant.

"No, it isn't. But it's difficult to want to learn. There's where the pinch comes. To want to learn, to become a Walker is likely to be jeopardizing to a city man's business. Your busy, tied-down individual would get all stirred-up, have his attention distracted, be uneasy all the time, if he went whole-heartedly into walking as a hobby. Tramping, as you will agree, is a cultural accomplishment, an athlete's task, a writer's safeguard, a philosopher's pastime, a poet's necessity. Who ever heard of a prosperous man of affairs being all of these and yet prosperous?"

"Aren't you a little hard on the man who has other interests, perhaps, and just as broad a humanity along other lines?"

"Not as hard on him, I'm sure, as he is on himself. No, it's likely we all must make a choice early in our careers, and ever after that selection makes or mars us as walkers. Recall Robert Frost's poem, ending:

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference."

"Then, you see, walking is inconven-

ient. The urge to drop all and follow the winds—a most irresistible impulse—comes at stated periods. There are, for instance, five times a year in particular when we must willy-nilly get abroad. One is, of course, during the week in autumn when come the first frosts. Even novitiates of our craft feel this, and yield to it by thousands. The next skips over the weeks until that Sir Gerard whom the town hall custodian can show you, in his habit as he lived, when High Steward of the borough in 1824.

But we will not linger over him, for 100 years ago is too modern a date, March-end, the auroral spring, the spring of wet woods, the maple-sugar season, time of skunk-cabbage, trout hawk and hyde. At length, when spring is to be called May, the fourth whisper is sent. Plowing-time, orchard-blooming, the month of birds and flowers. Then follows a busy, stay-at-home in interval, which lasts until mid-July. Now sounds the most subtle trade of all. Haying is finished; the year has turned a corner. Something in the clean-cut meadows, on bottoms and uplands, suggests an alien country. For four months we have unconsciously looked upon the New England landscape; seeing it growing grass, daisies, buttercups and tall weeds, over which the wind-ripples roll and the clouds shadows float, and we have got used to it. Of a sudden, over night, a new land surrounds us; moors, downs, heaths, thin-soiled reaches of untrdden highland; rich meadows converted to wide-stretching pastures. We

must be off. Walking now is easy for the feet; nothing moving escapes the eye."

I interrupted by asking hesitantly: "They've recently cut the hay around here, haven't they? It's after the middle of July."

"They finished yesterday!" he cried. "I must go and change my shoes!"

CHIPPING CAMPDEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Beneath a blossoming orchard tree, on the other side of the hedge as we mount the hill, a bay horse stands motionless, and beside him, surrounded by busy chickens, lies somnolent a gray donkey, like some translated Bottom among the fairies in that Arden forest toward which we are making.

For we are not in Arden yet; we are on the borders of the Cotswolds, and this strident plain of new-washed sheep, who come scuffling through the farm gate, to scamper away up the road, remind us that only a mile ahead is Chipping Campden, the little Cotswold town that for centuries past has been the thriving center of the Warwickshire wool trade.

Not as a home of the wool industry, however, is Campden widely known today, but rather as one of the liveliest and least spoiled of all the lesser English towns, if town it deserves.

This circle always pronounced the same wish, "Next year may we be together in a free, independent Poland."

That landlord you will observe from his discourse, is still the least bit feudal at heart, as many inhabitants of remotest England still are. These are just a few of the recollections you will bear away from Campden, as you plunge down some Cotswold slope into the vale of Evesham.

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Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

About 20 years ago there assembled in the basement kitchen of a Polish tailor in London, himself a political refugee, a party of Poles, all of them exiles from their country. They had come together to celebrate a religious festival in traditional Polish fashion. The table was spread with all the good dishes prescribed by custom, prepared with much care by the kind hostess.

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NEED SHOWN FOR TANGIER DECISION

Situation in Moroccan "International Zone" Is Becoming More and More Acute, as Shown by Attitude of Madrid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There is abundant evidence that the settlement of the problem of Tangier will not brook much further postponement, and it is equally clear that such settlement will not be reached without great difficulty. Frequent items of information find their way into the Spanish newspapers from French sources in Tangier and Paris bearing upon the French pretensions in this matter, and the fact that just at present there is next to no comment upon them in the most responsible journals of Madrid is, to a certain extent, ominous. There can be no doubt that the high Spanish authorities are deeply and seriously divided upon this question, and it would be surprising in the circumstances if it were not suggested in some quarters that the visit of King Alfonso to London is wholly unconnected with important masters of Spanish foreign policy. It is quite well known that previous visits of a like nature have been so concerned, and the results have been good.

Just at this moment also a scheme for a settlement is put forward from an unofficial quarter which is well known to be friendly to France and much less so to Spain, wherein it is proposed that the present international zone of Tangier should be divided between France and Spain. England leaving them to it, that each should have free access to the harbor, which should remain international, that Spain should have something in the nature of a "settlement" hard by and a "corridor" through to her zone—the rest being mostly French. Such an arrangement would by no means meet with the approval of Spain, and it may be summarily dismissed. In the first place, Spain would obviously be no better off than at present, and in some respects would clearly be worse. The risk of friction would be aggravated rather than reduced.

It may be taken as positive that this scheme, which is possibly put forth in its present form as a feeder, would be rejected without discussion by Spain; it is dismissed almost without notice by the responsible press of Madrid. The Spanish claim at this moment is not less than it has been for some time past; it is that on national, ethnical, geographical, political and all other grounds she has a right to Tangier that no other nation has, and she asks that that right shall be acknowledged and satisfied as being the only way in which a satisfactory solution to the question can be reached. It is possible that if this right is conceded Spain would do her utmost to accommodate international interests in various ways to a better extent than they are accommodated at the present time. That, however, is another question.

Spanish Restraint

There is evidence of the restraint Spanish opinion is imposing upon itself at this moment by the continued absence of comment on the concession that is reported to have been made to the "international" company by the Sultan or Rabat for the new harbor works of Tangier without any consultation with Spain, as if she mattered nothing in a question of this kind and was not vitally interested. It will be remembered that when the report of this concession came through a French source recently the Spanish newspapers expressed their astonishment amounting almost to disbelief, intimating that they would wait for further information before making comments which, if it were true, would (as the "Epocha" said) necessarily be disagreeable to others who, like Spain, desired a cordial understanding between the two countries. There is now confirmation of the concession in its entirely unpleasant form, but the comments are withheld.

A message from Tangier, again through French sources, says that the announcement of the concession comes as "a great relief," as everybody had begun to despair of the future of the city, despite its natural advantages, since promises 20 times repeated had remained unfulfilled. The message said that Tangier was suffering more than any other place from the world economic crisis—which is true enough, though its sufferings are largely due to the international administration—and that everybody there was waiting with impatience the beginning of the work which would raise Tangier, as a port, to the position of importance to which its geographical and natural advantages entitled it. This French attitude and expectation, evidently assuming whole or partial French control, is very galling to Spain at the present juncture.

Deputy Inquisitive

It is well at this stage to look at the expressions which were recently uttered in a short debate in the Congress upon this matter. In general it is understood that this thorny question must be avoided by the deputies, since the danger of saying things offensive to another nation is great. On this occasion, however, when a deputy, Martinez Campos, showed a disposition to interrogate the government on the subject he was not prevented. He was asking if the government could make any statement with reference to the negotiations about Tangier, indicating whether or not they were likely to satisfy the national desires, and was making some comment on a pro-Tangier meeting that had taken place at Ceuta, when the Count de Romanones who, though very strongly for the Spanish acquisition of Tangier, is also strongly in favor of maintaining the best relations with France, interrupted him the re-

mark that, before everything, it was desirable to know if the government approved of those questions being discussed in Parliament.

The president of the Chamber remarked that things that were said at the Ceuta meeting ought not to be repeated in the Cortes. Mr. Campos retorted that one of the speakers at Ceuta was right in saying that the Spaniards in Tangier had been abandoned by the Spanish Government. He said the abandonment was notorious since in the Spanish Parliament they always fled from the subject, and with one or two exceptions the newspapers did not dare to speak of it. When he went on to refer to a discussion in the French Chamber, which he said, indicated bad faith on the part of France against Spain, it was evident that the speech was taking a dangerous line, and though the deputy was not stopped, an appeal was made to him by the president of the Chamber to exercise the greatest discretion.

In Interest of Spain

Mr. Campos then proceeded with his argument, declaring that in the speeches in the French Chamber declarations were made which were not in consonance with the treaties at present in force. "I understand," he said, "that if Tangier is not included in the Spanish protectorate we shall be obliged to abandon the zone." He went on to say that "the interests of Spain could not be subordinated to considerations of maintaining friendship with other countries," and he thought the Foreign Minister ought to indicate to France the difficult situation in which the Spanish people found itself in regard to this problem of Tangier. He said it would be a crime of "less patria" to abandon the interests their ancestors had bequeathed to them and a disgraceful thing if it came about that Spaniards in Tangier were subjects of another nation. There was an ethnical reason why Tangier should be for Spain, whatever reasons were adduced for its being attributable to France was purely capitalistic.

The Foreign Minister, the Marquess de Lema, made reply to these remarks, more pointed than anything of their kind previously uttered in the Spanish Parliament, saying that it was not wholly inconvenient that the Tangier question should be discussed in the Cortes, always provided that the due discretion necessary to this class of subject should be observed. The acquiescence with which the Congress had listened to the observations of Mr. Campos was natural, since they were all convinced that the juridical situation of Tangier was a matter of very great interest for Spain. That had been indicated to the nations which would have to intervene in the settlement of this problem. The government felt that the time had now come for the problem to be dealt with, because by maintaining the existing situation there might be and had been produced disagreeable incidents among the three nations directly interested that were settled at Tangier, and such incidents might bring about a cooling of relations between countries with which they desired to maintain the most cordial friendship.

Treaty of 1912 "Vague"

Mr. Campos then remarked that after what the Foreign Minister had said he would like to enlarge upon the subject, but would be sorry to do so if the Marquess de Lema thought that the time was not opportune. To this the Marquess responded that the deputy must not associate responsibility for himself with the remarks that he, Martinez Campos, was making on this subject. There was some talk of a subsequent interpolation, but eventually the matter was dropped.

Discussing the situation the "Sol" said recently, upon the subject of the possibility of maintaining the existing treaty, that such treaty, that of 1912, was very vague and confused for the precise regulation of the conduct of France and Spain in the international zone. The settlement of cases like the last one that occurred—the harbor disputes that led to the demonstrations—and the elucidation of the 1912 treaty were only postponed, prolonged, and the important question absolutely was the modification of all the previous treaties and the modification of situations that were really untenable. The 1912 treaty was rather old, it had left it in the distance, and the future was the thing that mattered most. The great problem must now be attacked, and that was the "Españolization" of Tangier, which was only part of a vast conjunction embracing the international policy of Spain with France and England.

NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The formulation of a national forestry policy to be recommended to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will be discussed at hearings to be held in this city from August 3 to 6 by a committee recently appointed for that purpose. David L. Goodwillie of Chicago, chairman of the committee, has appointed a number of sub-committees to deal with specific subjects under the general heading of forestry. These sub-committees will study: Government regulation, private holdings, individual versus public right, fire protection and expenditure, acquisition of land, national forest survey, taxes and taxation, utilization of wood and forest conservation, reforestation and national forests. Representatives of interests concerned with the forestry question have been invited to attend the hearings in San Francisco.

SIX-HOUR DAY ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana.—William Green, International secretary of the United Mine Workers of America speaking here before the annual convention of district 11 of the union, endorsed the six-hour work day as being the only solution of the unemployment problem.

KOREANS IN APPEAL TO BRITISH LEADERS

Many Breaches of the Trust Which Koreans Repose in Japan Are Recounted in the Plea for British Intervention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A stirring appeal has been presented on behalf of the Korean nation to the Prime Minister of the British Commonwealth, for liberation from Japan. It is pointed out that the Japanese owe their cultural development and ideals to Korea and to China—the other historic state whose independence is being threatened by Japan—and that for many centuries the Korean people lived and enjoyed their liberty as an independent nation, forming one of the civilized states of Asia.

Great Britain and Japan, both in recent years, formally recognized the independence of Korea. The first sentence of Article I of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 emphasized this point, and the Japanese Government in treaties and agreements with Russia and China further recognized it. The British Government concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Korean Government on November 26, 1882, in which it was provided that "in case of differences arising between one of the high contracting parties and a third power, the other contracting party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement."

Korea declares that she did her best to act up to her treaty obligations, and calls upon Great Britain to do the same. In the treaty of 1882, British subjects were given the right of trading in Korea, and the "open door" was established, but, it is pointed out, when Japan annexed Korea in 1910 all British rights under the treaty were wiped out.

Japan Once an Ally

When the Japanese Government declared war against Russia in 1904, one of the avowed purposes of the war was "to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea." Japan entered Korea as an ally, and gave solemn assurances, publicly and privately, that the Japanese Army would be withdrawn as soon as the war ended. As a loyal ally Korea contributed, with material aid and labor, to the success of that war. Shortly after peace with Russia was declared, the Japanese, having secured military ascendancy, started to usurp authority in Korea, and not even to this day has Japan withdrawn her military occupation of Korea, obtained under the alliance.

In November, 1905, in spite of most urgent protests and appeals from the Emperor of Korea to foreign powers, including Great Britain, the Japanese took over the foreign relations of Korea. In 1907 a treaty was forced on the Korean Government, depriving it of the control of its internal affairs. The treaty of 1905 was secured, it is said, by means of unspeakable brutality, the Japanese surrounding the Emperor's palace with troops, arresting the acting Premier, threatening him with murder and forcing the other ministers to sign. The Emperor, however, did not sign. Every possible measure has since been taken to deprive Korean people of their liberty, their language, their lands and their commercial rights.

Province of Japan

By an alleged fraudulent treaty made at Seoul, the capital of Korea, on August 22, 1910, Korea was incorporated as a province of Japan. Individual liberty is said to be now nonexistent, the life of the Korean being regulated down to the smallest detail. Men are unable to draw their own money out of the bank without police permission, and every family of wealth is obliged to employ a Japanese steward who is recommended by the police. The harshest form of police administration is established and a rigid spy system maintained.

The rights of free meeting, free speech, and free press have disappeared. Not one Korean newspaper exists among its 20,000,000 people. Things became so intolerable that in the spring of 1919 the whole nation rose in protest. In March, 1919, the Korean people met together all over the land and proclaimed the independence of the Korean people and nation. They met without arms, and there was no violence of any kind. A republic was declared and a provisional government formed, with Dr. Syngman Rhee as president.

The Japanese, it is said, replied to the protest with a brutality rarely equaled in modern history, comparable to the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. As a result, the British Government made formal representations to Japan, in the summer of 1919, against the torture of Korean political prisoners. By protests from the world in 1919, the Japanese Government was forced to take action. A new Governor-General was appointed, and great improvements promised, but the condition of the people, it is said, remains as before. The persecution, imprisonment, and torture of Christians, apparently because they are Christians, still continues.

Commercial Possibilities

Korea is described as a land of great commercial possibilities, presenting many opportunities for commercial expansion and for trade with the rest of the world. The great natural wealth of Korea is now treated as Japanese property, and British enterprises have been steadily driven out. Wherever Japan secures domination, she seeks, by obtaining exclusive concessions, by controlling shipping, and by adroitly using the railroads to favor her own nationals, to obtain exclusive trade. Manchuria is said to be a more conspicuous example of this

than Korea, and the same thing is stated to be happening in Tsing-Tau. Japanese statesmen, publicists and their European agents excuse the destruction of the Korean nationhood on the ground that they are compelled to find "places in the sun" for their overflowing population. It is pointed out, however, that of the 400,000 Japanese who are in Korea, 75 per cent are officials, police and army personnel; 15 per cent merchants, traders, and all are exploiters. Hence, the appeal states, a colossal struggle

powers and Japan to end in the conversion of Australasia and the Pacific slopes of America into Japanese colonies.

Avowed Japanese Policy

There is said to be no secret about the aim of the Japanese militarists, the men who, despite all the declarations of Japanese officials in Europe, control the policy of their country. The absorption of Korea is described as the first step, and the next step the absorption of Manchuria, already largely accomplished. Then comes the domination of China. Japan is said to be steadily proceeding with this amazing success. Should Japan dominate China, she will be in a position to dominate the world, to compel the British Dominions overseas to admit their population as settlers, to make the world one in which Japanese ideals, Japanese harsh officialdom, and Japanese ways rule.

In concluding its appeal, the Commission of the Korean Government calls upon Great Britain to act up to her pledges in the treaty with Korea. It asks for the restoration of Korean independence and for the resumption of direct diplomatic and commercial relations between Great Britain and Korea upon the basis of the Anglo-Korean Treaty of 1882. The peace of Asia is declared to be bound up with the future of Korea.

PLACE OF WOMEN IN GERMAN COURTS

Socialist Parties Initiate Debate on Fitness of Women to Assist in Administration of Justice

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—An interesting debate on the suitability or reverse of German women for the administration of justice has taken place in the Reichstag on the initiative of the three Socialist parties. The fact that women will shortly be allowed to act as jurors in the German law courts made the task of the numerous opponents of feminism among the deputies somewhat difficult, but, as the debate proved, opposition to the appointment of women judges or even of women court officials is still very strong.

The debate was opened by Professor Radbruch of the Majority Socialist Party who moved a resolution in favor of the appointment of women judges. The professor maintained that women were in point of fact particularly fitted alike for the position of lawyer and judge, as in all questions affecting their own sex and the interests of children they possess the power of sympathy. It was simply childish to maintain, as did the opponents of the proposal, that the admission of women to official positions in the courts of justice would undermine the whole fabric of the law, he continued. At present men's conceptions and prejudices dominated the law, even affecting the standpoint of women jurors, and until women were admitted to equal rights, more particularly that of nomination to judgeships, there could be no hope for a "so much needed transformation" in the spirit of the German law.

Inconsistent Opposition

The Independent Socialist woman deputy, Miss Wurm, who followed, condemned the lack of logic displayed by the opponents of the proposal, who, while prepared to admit that women were fitted for the task of juror, denied them the right to act as judges. She treated with scorn the suggestion contained, she said, in a propaganda pamphlet written on the subject by a lady with an aristocratic Polish name, and widely published in Germany, to the effect that German women would refuse to become judges because their chances of marriage would thereby be reduced.

"The real spirit of male domination," she continued, "found expression in a pamphlet circulated by the German Judges Union in which it bluntly stated that women are unfitted for the administration of the law because they lack the essential qualities of abstraction and logic.

The fear of competition was often used as a motive to urge men to oppose the admission of women to the various professions, but men never hesitated to make use of women in industry when there was a hope of increased profits and in industry, moreover, women were frequently called on to perform the most difficult and least paid tasks.

Opposition to the motion authorizing the admission of women to the office of judge came mainly in the debates referred to from the parties of the Right—the German Nationalist Party and the German People's Party. The line of argument followed was that which might have been expected: Agreement in substance with the admission of women to the judicial bench but opposition to the proposal because it was too "premature." They were anxious, declared the opponents, to see how German women shaped as jurors and if they shaped well then they would support the proposal for their nomination as judges.

"Women Not Soldiers" The old argument was also advanced that full equality of citizenship could not be claimed by women because women were not liable to mil-

itary service. Just as there are certain occupations, moreover, for which women are peculiarly fitted, so there are others to which men are peculiarly suited, said one of the opposing speakers.

The chief spokesman of the opponents to the motion proved to be Mr. von Duschner of the German Nationalist Party who declared that women lacked what he called "objection," meaning they had more prejudices than men. The representative of the government, while insisting that the judges' profession in Germany is greatly overcrowded and it would therefore be unwise—"impossible" was the stronger word he used—to open it to women. The spokesman of the Roman Catholic Center Party said that his party in "theory" favored but "in practice" opposed the proposal. "Why not be honest and say frankly you are against the women's movement?" asked one of the deputies supporting the proposal.

The debate was adjourned; a vote on the subject as to whether or not in the new Germany there are to be women judges having been put off to the ensuing week.

NEW LIQUOR TAX WELCOMED IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The new tax on liquor whether imported or locally manufactured, is being welcomed by the native press as a step in the right direction. The increase over the former duty of 10 per cent ad valorem will be very considerable as liquor will now be taxed on the alcohol contents instead of at a flat rate. Unfortunately, as the Arabic newspaper, the "Afkar," points out, wines containing less than 23 per cent of their volume of pure alcohol are exempted from the rulings of the new decree and consequently will be subject to a higher tax. The "Afkar" is full of optimism and belief in his cause, that one used to hear from the lips of Mr. Lloyd George some 15 or 20 years ago. It was a speech of a fighter, of a beaten fighter who analyzes causes and results, who plans for a new and more successful battle, and who still believes in an ultimate victory.

Dramatic Phase at End

In short, clear, and concise sentences, as sharply cut as if they had been carved in steel, Mr. Hodges drew his pictures about the miners' fight, their suffering, and their endurance. "We do not propose to make any dramatic declaration, for all the drama has been knocked out of us," he declared. And prolonged cheers greeted his assertion that the miners in this struggle had put up a great epic fight for what they believed to be right. And though the miners were then still "on field," the time must come, and come soon, when that suffering and sacrifice must be brought to an end.

As a leader Mr. Hodges was not going to shirk his responsibility. He could not allow this huge mass of the population "to go on and on until the breaking point comes and chaos and disorder reign where now discipline, good will and solidarity hold." And Mr. Hodges particularly stressed the point that he was not going to blame any individual for the failure of the Triple Alliance to act in time. This was due, he said, to the internal structure of the organization itself. "And," he added, "it might have been necessary for us to have had this great struggle in order to clarify our minds as to what can or cannot be done by industrial organization."

Government Alone Responsible

However, the miners knew where they would place the responsibility. The government, and the government alone, declared Mr. Hodges emphatically, was responsible for the unhappy pass to which the miners had been brought. And he added that the men who sent the government into office would also see to it that it was sent from there. Though the miners

BRITISH LABOR IN A SERIOUS MOOD

Opening of Conference at Brighton Marked by Resolute Attitude of Those Who Led Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, England.—"Hail, Smiling Morn," sang the Welsh miners' choir at the opening of the British Labor Party's twenty-first annual conference here. But the "morn" did not smile. Neither were the delegates smiling who had come to celebrate their party's coming of age. And the quaint Dame at Brighton lacked all the floral decorations that one might have expected on the celebration of an event of this kind. As a matter of fact, the only flower which could be detected was a red rose in Arthur Henderson's buttonhole.

The platform was occupied by most of the old veterans in the British Labor movement. There were Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Ramsay MacDonald and many of the other leaders who, during subsequent debates, were often referred

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Musician

Usually in The Christian Science Monitor there's a gay little Sodger who sits in the stars. Practicing hours through the day, passing a while if the stars you should pass. Then buster bowing away.

He has brother musicians, a hundred or more.

In every green meadow of June; But though they all practice in orchestra style, No two ever play the same tune.

This one that I know wears a gay little coat;

You've heard him? You know whom I mean?

I'll whisper it softly: On nature's program He is known as A Grasshopper Green!

Adventure of the Calbourne

The Calbourne was a splendid barque of Bristol. Her captain, Tom Ball, was a young man, but he knew his business and had the sense to select a good crew and to treat them well. Among them was an apprentice named Tony Bonghion, who had learned to go to sea and his father at last consented. The captain had a very nice monkey called Timbo, and also a mongrel dog named Jack Tony, the dog, and the monkey became great friends.

The Calbourne was on its way from Bristol to San Francisco round the stormy Cape Horn. It was Tony's first voyage, and you may be quite sure he was very much interested in all that went on around him.

Each day as they progressed along the South American coast on their course for San Francisco, the weather became more rental, the sun gained power, and the great Pacific behaved according to its name. What a change came over the animals! There they were frolicking about the deck all day. Timbo would tease Jack until the terrier showed what he felt about it, then up the mast went the monkey and remained there, chattering away and still annoying the dog, until Jack thought the time had come to take no further notice.

One day toward supper time the cook came to the captain and reported that the water was no longer fresh, and that fresh supplies would have to be got on board. The ship was at least 200 miles from port, and it would delay her if she had to call and drop anchor. In addition there would be heavy charges, which these small South American towns are apt to levy on foreign shipping. Captain Ball consulted his chart, looked carefully at the distant coast line, and then entered the ship's engine to be altered, to bring her nearer shore. It was nearly dark when at length the Calbourne came opposite a small creek where a boat could be landed to fill up the water casks. The captain decided to take in some canvas, and under as little sail as possible, cruise up and down until the morning came. He was chafing at the delay, but here he knew the casks could be emptied, cleaned and refilled without further trouble.

Night fell with that suddenness that is experienced in this part of the world. All was quiet. The night watch was set. Tony and his friends were below—Tony in his bunk sleeping peacefully, dreaming of his old school. Near his bunk lay Jack, with Timbo coiled between his legs. The night was warm and the sky light just above Tony's head was wide open. Suddenly Jack stirred uneasily, and with his movement Timbo roused himself and looked inquiringly at his friend. Jack tried to settle down again, but somehow he must have felt that he was wanted on deck, so he got up and went to the door. It was closed, and when the dog tried to scratch it open it refused to yield to his paws, as it often did. Timbo followed him and seemed to guess what Jack wanted to do, for the monkey ran to the small center table, leaped on it, and then disappeared through the open skylight. Jack watched the monkey and then tried to follow. Twice he fell back, but succeeded with the third trial and was through without waking Tony. Timbo did a rather funny thing. He went straight to the mainmast and went rapidly up it. He had never done this before at night time. Why did he do it? That was a question that perhaps Timbo himself could not have answered. Jack looked up wistfully and then strolled uneasily round the deck. Something was in the wind, and the animals, with that wonderful instinct which belongs to them, knew it. For an hour, perhaps, they wandered restlessly about until the men on deck sent them below. Jack dropped off into an uneasy sleep, but Timbo remained restlessly in and in the cabin. Suddenly the monkey paused. Something strange was patterning about above. Monkey? Perhaps. Then Jack stirred and together the two four-footed friends went up through the skylight. Now they were very cautious—perhaps they did not want to be seen by the watch on deck or perhaps they felt something was afoot. The patterning had ceased and so had the tramp of the seamen. What had happened? Suddenly Jack and Timbo shot out and there was a shout and scuffle. There were cries of alarm; sudden jumps overboard; splashes in the quiet sea; shouting from men below as they tumbled up on deck half asleep. Then the quiet voice of the captain reassuring his men.

"All's well, my men, the animals have saved the Calbourne when her watch on deck failed her." He turned his sight glasses on a retreating canoe of considerable size, crowded with red savages. The ship had been practi-

cally theirs. The young second-mate told how he had been pacing the deck this moment and the next had been seized, gagged, and bound before he could utter a sound. The six other men, including the helmsman, had been surprised in the same fashion. But for Timbo and Jack the ship would have been seized entirely and nothing more would ever have been heard of ship or crew. You can easily imagine how much was made of the animals. But they took everything, the adventure and the good things that followed, as a matter of course.

A party was sent to get the water next morning and Tony went with it. But nothing was seen of the red men!

reading Buttercup's letter. There was perfect silence until I had finished, and then every rabbit began to talk at the same time.

We are very much interested in your mistress. Do you think we shall ever see her? What does she look like? Does she understand rabbit language? If so, tell her she may stroke all our ears if only she will visit us. Even Swifty is willing, and he rarely allows liberties. When next you write, please tell us more about her.

Not one of us even smiled at your names this time. In fact, we have all agreed that they are very suitable ones. We also agree that you have

To the Waterlilies of the Loch

Sing a song of lazy June,
Golden sun and silvery moon,
Let's go to see the prettiest sight,
The loch with floating lilies white.

Now it is the time for one of the children's favorite outings by the side of the lovely little lily loch, and as Days, Helen, and Lucy spend ever so long there, till evening (indeed they like to live beside that loch as long as the lilies are in bloom) they take all their picnic goods and chattels. Besides these, they must not forget to take their long shepherd's

crooks, pick a great quantity of the fruit, then they dig a large pit, perhaps 30 or 40 feet in circumference, light fires, and bake several hundred of the fruit at once. This delicious baked breadfruit keeps for several weeks, and is one of the chief articles of food among the natives. There are several crops a year, so there is a plenty to go around, you see.

The timber of the breadfruit tree is used for building houses, and though it is not very durable, it serves very well. A cloth is made from its fibrous inner bark, and the juice, when boiled with coconut oil, makes a fine cement.

Portaging

When you go camping in the wilderness you must expect to have a certain amount of hard manual labor. "Roughing it" would be apt to grow monotonous if it consisted solely in sitting in a canoe between meals and watching the shores slide past. But it is an exceptional day that there is not at least one carry, and often there are half a dozen between sunrise and sunset. These carries are caused by obstructions in the course. Sometimes there is no river connecting lake with lake; sometimes the river becomes too turbulent or too full of rocks to permit the passage of a canoe, or else a windfall or drought blocks the way, necessitating a long detour. As I have said before, one never knows what lies just around the bend and so the woods are more alluring than an adventure story.

Now suppose you were very inexperienced and went camping without due preparation. When you found you were forced to cross a long trail you would naturally pick up the roll of blankets, place the two loose paddles under your arm and start off. For a hundred yards it would be easy going. Then the roll would become surprisingly heavy and the paddles would begin tripping you up, until you would be compelled to stop and readjust your load. Before you had gone half a mile you would wonder why you had ever come camping. Or suppose you had seized the biggest duffel bag and slung it sack-wise over one shoulder. As you walked it would bump heavily into your knee and do everything in its power to make you drop it. When you went back for the canoe and two of you placed it on your shoulders, keel down, you would be surprised to find such a light craft making such a burden of itself.

Let us suppose you came with the correct outfit. All the kit would be snugly packed in canvas bags having straps and, in the case of the heavier ones, having tump lines in addition. Each person would slip into his pack, shorten the straps so that the weight came exactly in the right place—between the shoulderblades—and with his hands free, or else holding some light object, such as a fish-rod, camera, or ax, start off along the portage trail with easy swing and a whistle. There should be no more baggage than can be carried on one trip across. Then one returns for the canoe.

Most canoes have a middle thwart or bar. It is well to tie a thick pad in the center of this to keep it from digging into your shoulders. Then turn the canoe upside down over your head and strike out. Unless the craft is unusually heavy it is much easier for one to carry it than for two. Two find it almost impossible to remain in step, more especially over a rough trail, and the canoe bumps and pitches in the most uncomfortable way. If there is no middle bar tie the two paddles parallel down the middle, about a foot and a half apart, and when you turn the canoe over, place your head between them. The paddle handles rest on either shoulder and act as springs.

One should never be afraid to stop often on a long trail. Pride might try and tell you to keep going and show the other fellow how strong you are. But a good camper takes things easy always. He does the hardest work with the minimum of effort and arrives at the day's end without fuss or hurry and seemingly as fresh as at the beginning. If the strap pinches or the weight overbalances, stop and readjust your load. There is never need of hurry. Many a fine trip has been spoiled by people getting carried away with the notion of trying to get to some place in record time. Most portage trails are beautiful. Then "stop—look—listen" and you will be well rewarded.

It is comparatively easy to keep to the trail where it is rubbed by feet every week or so. By casting the eyes some distance ahead you can see the indefinable ribbon running in and out among the ground pine, fern, leaves, and pine needles, even when a close-up inspection will show nothing tangible. But an old trail that is seldom used and much grown over calls for considerable skill and alertness. If you give it the slightest chance it will give you the slip and leave you beating about in the bush, discomfited. However, there are usually slashes or blaze marks on the trunks every few score yards which beckon you on toward your destination. No two trails are ever the same, and even the same trail changes under differing conditions, and never seems to grow monotonous like some city streets. That is one reason why portaging is never a hardship, and one will carry with a laugh a burden that one would run away from when at home.

Secrets

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Dear Little Song-Sparrow, up in the tree,
There's a secret known only to you and to me;
We know of a wee nest, warm and dry,
On a big crooked branch, hidden ever so high.

But I'll not tell anyone—no, not I!
And now, good-by!

Dear Little Squirrel, chattering there,
You have a secret that I can share.
We know where a store of nuts is laid,

In a hole in the wall. But don't be afraid!

I'll not tell anyone—no, not I!
And now, good-by!

Dear Old Woodchuck, I love you!
There's a splendid secret between us two.

We know where your hole is, safe in the ground.

But don't be afraid—it will never be found!

For I'll not tell anyone—no, not I!

And so, good-by!



"On the trunk they can sit and hook a few lilies with their crooks"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Seagulls

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Not in the top of forest tree
Are baby seagulls rocked to sleep;
They hear the murmur of the sea
Around the rocky headland steep,
The echoed music of the waves
That creep into the secret caves.
A narrow ledge that seems midway
Between the ocean and the sky
Is all their world, until the day
When baby seagulls learn to fly
And spread their wings toward the shore,
That land of wonder to explore.
Upon the billow's crest they ride
Like little boats, white-sailed and trim
And seawards fly to meet the tide,
Eager the sparkling spray to skim;
And the green mirror of the sea
Reflects the white-winged company.
And when gray mists of gloaming hide
comes flashing from the heights to guide
All passing ships throughout the night,
Then round the lighthouse lantern glass
In joyous flight the seagulls pass.

compensations. How fortunate you are to have such a kind and gentle mistress. Some of the boys and girls who go through these woods don't seem to mind how much noise they make. That is one reason we run away and hide whenever we hear them. If they would only learn to be as considerate as Jean, we should be glad to play with them.

By the way, have you heard about our kind of houses? We burrow holes and make long passages underground, and we love the nice warm earth. Sometimes we take quite long journeys in these passages, coming on again at another hole some distance away. Wouldn't you like to come and see them?

The moon is at full tonight, and Madame Owl is waiting to take this letter to you. She has promised to be our letter carrier, and prefers to travel by night. How kind birds and animals are, and how we know that people are kind, too. We did not know that before, and have been very shy of making their acquaintance.

The rabbits are waiting for me to finish. We are going to have a race through the woods and back again.

Now they gather the twigs and sticks and get ready a fire for the kettle; then they sit round their cheery camp fire singing songs and telling tales.

They have seen the sun making golden paths over the loch, and now they wait to watch the moon making wavy roads among the sleeping lilies. While they watch all this they remember a picture very like it in one of their books, a picture of far-away Japan, and a story of Japanese children, lanterns, kites, and dolls, and they wonder whether their friend Andrew down in the little wood shack has ever been there, and really seen all these things; for Andrew has been all over, it seems, and can tell many wonderful stories of adventure in strange lands, so, some winter evening they will ask him, but before that there are still many fine evenings to be spent beside the lily loch and among the heather.

The leader said "a-hush," which means, keep well hidden and quiet—and then he looked to his weapons. The comrades did the same. All the bracken spears were well balanced and were very formidable!

Carefully creeping along the water's edge the pirates went until they were quite near the ship that was to be theirs. What a fine little boat she was. What was her lookout doing? Was he down below playing dominoes with his captain? What mattered it. At this moment Joan thought she saw an Indian's head bob up in the ship and, with a yell, she loosed one of her spears at the enemy.

"Down, or we are lost," cried the leader. "They will open a broadside on us forthwith," he added as they lay concealed in the long grass.

"What is a broadside forth?" asked comrade Peggy, as she tried to make out whether the gunners were at their posts. Before the leader could explain the barges began to move.

"Quick, or yonder craft escapes us," cried the leader. "She has slipped her cables and is off to sea! Avant ye, pirates, and take her."

They sprang up at the word of command and followed the brave leader in what he was doing—slipping off his boots and stockings. This done, they stepped boldly out to the moving craft and without any resistance took her a prize. She was a well-found rowing boat of 10 feet long, but I trust you quite understand that to our bold heroes she seemed a great towering vessel, with mast and spars of several hundred tons burthen. Well, they took her and the leader took the helm. In a few moments sail had been got on the vessel and The Spray (for that Peggy made out was the name chalked in bold letters on her prows) was standing boldly out to sea.

The fruit of this tree is covered with a rough rind which has an odd appearance, too, because of curious markings upon it. It weighs often four or five pounds and contains a great deal of starch in its make-up which, as you know, is excellent food. The natives of the South Sea Islands are very fond of this fruit. They gather it before it is ripe and has become pulpy and yellow. When it is ripe it is not so good. But gathered unripe, and baked, its pulp is white and mealy, and is very much like wheat bread.

"Never!" exclaimed the comrades, and then lay down on the bottom of their vessel.

"Safe by Fort Marmalade," cried the leader, who now desired to be

Winston Creek

Along a great high road, up a hill, down a hill, through a wood, over a common and the place called Winston Creek is at your feet. And it is just lovely if you want to play at things.

You can play pirates, Indians, smugglers or anything. There were three people on a sunshiny day going down the narrow path that leads to the water's edge. There was the leader—he was a man, but he was also called "the leader" and two girls—Peggy and Joan. Whatever the leader did they did, and they saw all the things he saw. Now this creek is a wonderful place of water, running two miles inland from the sea. In the old days ships used to come right up to a little town which then stood at the head of it. So, besides the water, there was the town that was now in ruins.

The leader sat down and cut the dinner up. It was a jolly dinner—just the same as the pirates used to have up this very creek; just bread and cheese. The leader munched his big crust and comrades munched theirs and pulled the same funny faces as the leader, as he munched away—you have to—all the pirates did the same. And today the leader had said they were pirates and that they would shortly hoist the black flag on that smart barque which lay at anchor in the creek. The comrades nodded over so.

The leader said "a-hush," which means, keep well hidden and quiet—and then he looked to his weapons. The comrades did the same. All the bracken spears were well balanced and were very formidable!

Carefully creeping along the water's edge the pirates went until they were quite near the ship that was to be theirs. What a fine little boat she was. What was her lookout doing? Was he down below playing dominoes with his captain? What mattered it. At this moment Joan thought she saw an Indian's head bob up in the ship and, with a yell, she loosed one of her spears at the enemy.

"Down, or we are lost," cried the leader. "They will open a broadside on us forthwith," he added as they lay concealed in the long grass.

"What is a broadside forth?" asked comrade Peggy, as she tried to make out whether the gunners were at their posts.

Choose a quiet shady spot in the garden, not too near the house and away from any shrubbery. The bath may be an elaborate or as simple as you wish—a small cement basin set in the lawn, an earthenware dish, or a shallow pan wedged securely on a high stump.

Do not have the water too deep. A couple of inches is plenty. Be sure to keep a constant supply, by renewing it every day or so, as it evaporates. After a short time the birds will come to the spot regularly for their morning bath, and it would be a pity to disappoint them on even a single occasion. Perhaps you may like to keep a list of the various kinds of birds that come to you in this way, from summer to summer.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Madame Owl has promised to be our letter carrier

Fern Woods, 11 o'clock p.m.
by moonlight.

Dear Cousin Poppy: My friend Swifty insists this letter must be sent to you, because the last one was addressed to Cousin Buttercup. I think I mentioned Swifty to you before. He is the wisest rabbit in Fern Woods, and we all pay great attention to everything he says.

We met in our usual place last night, and I again had the pleasure of

Swifty is to be the judge. Madame Owl has just told me to "please hurry up." She has a remarkably good voice, but it is rather startling if you happen to be very near her. I almost upset the ink. However, since she is so very obliging and friendly, I will finish at once. Good-night, dear little civilized cousin. We all send our love to you both, and your nice little mistress Jean.

Your Cousin Wild Rabbit.

P. S.—Do you know that a toad-stool makes a very good writing desk? That is, it does if you do not press down too heavily. W. R.</p

WAR, PEACE AND WORLD RELATIONS

VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE OPENS STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS IN ADDRESS AT THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, WILLIAMS COLLEGE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Establishing as fundamental the point that there are two relations to which nations stand to one another, and that consideration of international relations depends upon an understanding of the causes of war and the sources of peace, Viscount James Bryce opened his course of lectures before the Institute of Politics at Williams College by building a historical under-structure upon which to construct a study of "international relations of the old world states, including a discussion of the causes of wars and the means of averting them." With Lord Bryce's address Saturday evening, the courses of lectures on international subjects, by men of international stature, were gotten formally under way.

Conflict never can solve difficulties and differences among nations, the British statesman and author declared. That solution lies in cooperation, and is relative to "the moral progress of the men who compose the communities." But, he declared, the proportion of leaders decreases as the mass of peoples increases.

Let us try to remember through the whole course of our inquiry into the relations of nations," Lord Bryce urged, "two fundamental propositions. One is that every independent political community in, by virtue of its independence, is a state of nature towards other communities, being subject to no control except that which public opinion or the fear of consequences that may follow from disregarding public opinion, may impose. The other is that the prospect of improving the relations of states and peoples to one another depends on the possibility of improving human nature itself."

Cooperation of Communities

A sound and wide view of national interests, reaching the peoples that they would gain more by the cooperation of communities than by their conflict, may do much to better those relations, but in the last resort the question is one of the moral progress of the individual men, who compose the communities. Can human nature in the members of many civilized nations (because progress can succeed only if it goes on in a number of nations at once) be raised to and sustained at a higher moral level than it has yet attained? This is a question to which we must return when our survey has been completed."

Instancing the careers of Napoleon, Cavour, Kossoff, and Masséna, "to show how large is the unifying element in the field of international, as well as that of domestic politics," Lord Bryce declared that history contradicts the assumption that the acts of these men are but an embodiment of the tendencies of the age and "would have equally well been embodied in and given force in some other personality." He described the change that has been wrought by the policies of those who have failed in imitation of these leaders, but rested discussion of whether "this new departure which has transferred power to the people is destined to change international relations for the better."

The public opinion of the civilized countries in general," said Lord Bryce, turning to a discussion of the growth of propaganda campaigns, "even when it is not deliberately propagandist, has become a powerful factor in international politics, sometimes by alarming those rulers of any particular country who have incurred the displeasure of other peoples, sometimes by stimulating a minority to great efforts because it believes it has support from sympathizers outside its own country."

Example of Propaganda

"Three more recent examples are worth noting, three kinds of propaganda which are being employed today, different in aims but similar in method. The first is that of the revolutionaries who, rejecting patriotism and nationality, seek to spread, some of them, anarchist, others, communist, doctrines. The former hope to destroy all existing states, and the very notion of any state exerting compellative power. The latter propose to transform all existing states by turning them into huge industrial cooperative societies in which there shall be no property and only one class—the proletarian. Neither disdains the use of force, but both expect to succeed by transforming opinion."

"The second species of propaganda is ethnological," declared Lord Bryce, describing Pan-Slavism, Pan-Turkism and Pan-Islamism as "an appeal to the sentiment of racial solidarity in a people divided between different states." These movements, he said, are efforts growing out of the amalgamation of peoples from under former rulers and out of "the habit of unreasoning obedience."

"Under every political constitution that has ever been devised the many are led by the few," the speaker pointed out. "Indeed, the larger the mass, the fewer are those whom it looks to and follows. For the less the mass knows of the real facts and the really significant issues, the more it must depend on prominent individuals for guidance, and the fewer are the prominent figures that can be watched and judged. This is especially true of international issues, because those are least within the knowledge of the average man. He must trust some one."

ARRESTS IN LIQUOR RAIDS

TROY, New York—Proprietors of nine hotels and cafes were arrested and liquor values at about \$5000 were seized in Hudson on Saturday by state troopers in a raid upon places suspected of violation of the prohibition enforcement act. An automobile with \$4000 worth of liquor in its car was arrested on a Saratoga-Glen's Falls highway.

EDUCATION AHEAD OF CLASS INTEREST

United States Commissioner of Education Calls for Cooperation and Warns Against Check-Rising of Teachers' Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Let us lay aside factionalism, class consciousness, selfish and personal interest, for the welfare of the children of America is a cause greater than that of the principals, the teachers and the superintendents," declared John J. Tigert, the new United States Commissioner of Education, speaking before the New England Vocational Guidance conference at Harvard University. "Let us unite in a cooperative, actively progressive profession, working through a representative form of government, to promote a great educational program," continued the commissioner.

Dr. Tigert complimented his predecessor, Dr. Claxton, whom he credited with having built up the Bureau of Education from a small, more or less perfunctory office with one specialist upon its staff, to one composed of 36 specialists and numerous assistants who are constantly sending throughout the nation educational information of incalculable value in the working out of school problems. Dr. Tigert expressed hope that his office would be permitted to increase its services to the country, though at present it was necessary to submit to limited means. He felt that there is a many times greater need than present limits will allow for such a service as the federal office can render.

Asked as to what he considered his biggest undertakings for the immediate future, Dr. Tigert replied that one of the biggest questions demanding his attention was that of the educational conditions in Alaska, and that he ought to be in Alaska right now, aiding in a long deferred reorganization.

Salaries Discussed

Despite the fact that one or two cities have been reported as attempting to revert to pre-war salaries for public school teachers, Dr. Tigert, like practically all educators and educationists who consider community and national progress, asserted that teachers' wages have not reached the point where a halt can be safely called. He declared that salaries must still go up. Dr. Tigert said, "unless the American people are willing to work out some kind of a scheme to secure sufficient revenue to pay our men and women teachers at least as much as they pay delivery boys, laborers and scavengers, no one need be surprised if the temple of freedom is destroyed by a babel of ignorance."

"We have come to a critical time in the history of this republic," the speaker continued, "and many of us can see that it begins to tremble on its foundations. We have gone through a great ordeal and crisis, but the great was brought in its wake an after-math more critical and serious than the war. Loss of man power, abnormal economic conditions, some suddenly brought to great wealth, others reduced to poverty, industrial strife, social discontent and all the other factors that have happened to destroy nations in the past—these have reappeared in America."

German Example

"After a visit to Germany, I am convinced that the greatest factor in Germany's power was her educational system, and when the war began she was the most powerful nation on the face of the earth."

"When the world war began, we had about 27,000,000 boys and girls of school age, and on the statute books today we have laws which, if enforced, would require every one of those boys and girls eventually to acquire the fundamentals of an elementary school education. We have a great system of education, but when we begin to contemplate it we see that it has very largely broken down. According to the latest statistics only 20,000,000 of those children are actually enrolled in the schools of the United States, while 5,000,000 of the 20,000,000 were habitually absent. This is the reason why we find that the average adult American is only a sixth grader in information."

"When the war began we found a greater illiteracy among our men called on the first draft than ever existed among any of the great nations of the earth. Consider our illiteracy, and then remember that only one out of 5000 in Germany was illiterate."

NEWARK POLICE IN PROHIBITION RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Fifty-five saloonkeepers, bartenders, cabaret proprietors and druggists were arrested on Saturday night by police in the beginning of a drive against violators of the Prohibition Enforcement Act and held in \$500 bail each by County Judge Stickel, for hearing today.

Members of the vice squad which made the arrests reported that they had found it easy to buy intoxicating liquor at almost all places where they saw evidence, but that there were all small places, as prohibition had forced the most expensive places out of business. They took out more warrants and are continuing the raid.

ARRESTS IN LIQUOR RAIDS

TROY, New York—Proprietors of nine hotels and cafes were arrested and liquor values at about \$5000 were seized in Hudson on Saturday by state troopers in a raid upon places suspected of violation of the prohibition enforcement act. An automobile with \$4000 worth of liquor in its car was arrested on a Saratoga-Glen's Falls highway.

FARMERS' COMPANY REPLIES TO ATTACKS

National Grain Dealers' Association Misrepresenting Facts, Says Statement in Behalf of Cooperative Grain Sales Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That R. L. Mansfield and the executive committee of the National Grain Dealers Association, which is directing a campaign of propaganda against the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new cooperative grain sales agency formed by farmers' organizations, is deliberately misinterpreting the truth in attacks on the elevator and grower contracts of the sales agency, is charged by C. H. Gustafson, president of the farmers' company, in a statement made at national headquarters here.

In a letter forwarded to some private grain dealers and other friends of the radical element of the organized grain trade, Mr. Mansfield includes a part of Section 12 of our elevator contract, "President Gustafson said:

"It is quite evident from the deductions which Mr. Mansfield draws from this restricted part of the contract that the omission of the balance of the section was for the purpose of deliberately misleading his readers.

"Mr. Mansfield says, 'Our legal adviser tells us that under this clause, any charge whatever, from exorbitant salaries to huge organization expenses, can be taxed against a grower's grain.'

Contract Provisions

"As a matter of fact this possibility is specifically guarded against in the same paragraph from which Mr. Mansfield took his quotation," President Gustafson pointed out. "The contract provides that if the grain is sold on a grain exchange and no other service or substantial character is rendered by the United States Association, the total expenditures which shall be considered chargeable against said grain shall, in no case, exceed 1 per cent of its value unless the standard charge for similar service shall be more than 1 per cent, in which case said total charge by the United States Association shall not exceed such standard charge."

"Likewise on grain not handled through a grain exchange, the deductions for capital expenditures, aside from ordinary operating, including overhead expenses, in order to acquire the ownership or control over marketing facilities shall in no case exceed 1 per cent of the value of the grain.

Aim Is to Lower Costs

"Naturally operating and overhead costs must come out of the grain, but we are entering this business for the primary purpose of decreasing these costs. Furthermore, such expenses will be reported to the farmer members each year for their approval and criticism. The organized grain trade has never accorded the farmer this privilege.

"Any part of such redactions made that are used by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., for capital expenditures will be acknowledged to the grower by certificates of deduction which will represent an equity and part ownership. These certificates of deduction will eventually be paid off at their face value and the membership will own and control facilities that were paid for from money which at the present time only contributes to private profit."

SYSTEM IS PLANNED FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The method of financing the destitute Jews in Poland, to be modeled on the Federal Reserve System of the United States, has been officially agreed upon between the Jewish Reconstruction Company of Poland, and the American Jewish Relief Committee, which made the announcement.

The American committee has agreed to furnish the sum of \$1,000,000 to the reconstruction company, and it has already delivered \$200,000 of that sum to Alexander Landesco, of Warsaw, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the reconstruction company, before he sailed for Poland a few days ago.

The machinery of operation will include the use of the various Hebrew loan and credit societies, which flourished before the war. Seven district federations of these societies will be established at Lemberg, Cracow, Warsaw, Great-Litovsk, Vilna and Rovno. Each of these will lend 1,000,000 marks to 10 societies in its district, which will lend these in turn to individuals or long term loans at 12 per cent. This will use \$700,000, while the other \$300,000 will be used to subsidize cooperative associations.

Lunches for the invited guests will precede the afternoon exercises on the pageant field. At the exercises addressed will be delivered by the President, the British Ambassador, a representative of the Dutch Embassy and the Governor of the Commonwealth.

After an evening dinner the President and the other guests of the town will attend the performance of the historical pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit." Members of the vice squad which made the arrests reported that they had found it easy to buy intoxicating liquor at almost all places where they saw evidence, but that there were all small places, as prohibition had forced the most expensive places out of business. They took out more warrants and are continuing the raid.

SACRAMENTAL WINE HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Musicians' Mutual Protective Union put its entire board of directors out of office and installed new officials at a meeting on Saturday, when it was decided that the only way to win their fight against the 20 per cent wage cut instituted by the theater managers was to reaffiliate with the American Federation of Musicians.

It was thought that with the radical element out of office, if peaceful attempts at a settlement of the controversy should fail, the national organization would take up the fight according to a statement issued by the union after an all-night session.

As matters stand now managers of

a number of vaudeville theaters last week handed two weeks' discharge notices to 1300 musicians. It was said that should the men agree to accept the 20 per cent wage cut the notices would be vacated.

The installation of new officers in favor of reconciliation with the federation will facilitate the reinstatement of the union, the members believe, according to their statement. They also believe that with the radical element out, it will be easier to get the resolution to join in action against the proposed wage cut, and that the federation would seek peaceful means of settlement.

The statement that musicians were paid \$70 a week was denied except in the case of a few of the larger houses. Most first-class houses pay only \$56 per week for 14 shows, with one rehearsal, and others \$49 per week for 14 shows and two rehearsals. The union says that it has never had the courage to demand the market price for the services of its members, and inquiries why it is that of all the theatrical employees they are chosen to give service at a lower rate for the coming season, when this had been the first year that they have been paid approximately a living wage. From 30 to 40 per cent of the players in first-class picture houses and in symphony orchestras receive more than the scale paid them, they add.

MR. GOMPERS OFFERS TO ASSIST TREASURY

Cooperation of American Federation of Labor Available for Distribution of Government Securities to Small Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The American Farm-Bureau Federation has given its approval to the amendment to the Norris-Prescott Agricultural Export Financing Corporation because it believes that it will provide, through enlarged powers of the War Finance Corporation, for the exportation of agricultural products without the government being drawn into business and will extend domestic credit.

"During the last six months the pinch in the marketing of agricultural products has changed materially from one of foreign credit to one of domestic financing and marketing," said Gray Silver, secretary of the federation. "Large quantities of agricultural products are being held by farmers and it is necessary to find some agency which will afford relief either through the more liberal extension of credit to farmers or through the regional banking agencies or directly through such an agency as the War Finance Corporation.

"Consumers' demand, as reflected in the volume of retail trade (with due allowance for price declines), continues to increase from year to year," says the report. "The improved conditions noted during the past month or two as affecting the textile, boot and shoe, and other lines of business producing immediate consumable commodities, have been maintained. Due to the shortage of stocks on the shelves, mid-summer retail business has been in some few directions better than usual. In a number of lines, such as knit goods, cotton textiles, and others, the forecasts for a satisfactory autumn business are decidedly encouraging."

Food Crop Returns

"Probably the most hopeful feature

in the outlook is, however, the continuing prospect of excellent food crop returns.

In cotton there has been little or no change from the prospect of former months, the outlook indicating about two-thirds of last year's production, due both to reduced acreage and to the poor condition of the crop.

Unusually poor returns from the deciduous fruit crop are reported

from a number of important producing centers in the east and mid-west.

"Price changes have shown no pronounced tendencies. Greater stability

is manifested in the textile and boot

and shoe industries, while, on the other hand, important declines have taken place in other industries, as, e.g., in iron and steel. Automobile

plants constitute a striking example of reduction among the highly manufactured commodities.

Employment Situation

"Practically no change has occurred in the employment situation and labor authorities report that the savings of men who have been for some time out of work, as well as unemployment funds of trades unions, are becoming seriously depleted.

The desire to see a resumption of full production has

become very acute in not a few districts and has apparently led to some

operation of plants on a non-profit-making basis, but with wage scales correspondingly reduced or employees working on part time.

"In the financial field money rates

have become distinctly easier. Fluctuations in exchange and unstable financial conditions in foreign countries have prevented any material improvement in the financing of export products, and foreign trade conditions

continue to show comparatively little advance from that of recent months, although heavy seasonal exports of cotton and grain have slightly increased our trade balance as shown by the most recent figures."

DREICER COLLECTION GOES TO MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Another Mayflower, bringing the Chief Executive of the United States to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the arrival, 300 years ago, of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, with its little group of adventurers, will drop anchor in Plymouth harbor this morning. With Warren G. Harding, and many others prominent in the national life, as official guests of the town of Plymouth, observance of the tercentenary, it is expected, will reach its highest point.

The plan for President's Day includes an official welcome to the President by a committee of citizens, and, at the dock, by Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, Sherman L. Wipple, Boston attorney, will act as chief marshal of the parade that will start shortly after the President's arrival.

The parade will include delegations from many civic and patriotic organizations, military and naval detachments and floats representing the various towns of Plymouth and Barnstable counties.

AWARD AWAITED IN GRAND TRUNK CASE

Railway Board Hears Counsel in an Effort to Determine the Value of Stock, Now That Canada Has Taken System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—After lengthy argument by counsel, covering every point of the evidence heard, the proceedings of the Grand Trunk board of arbitration, charged with the task of determining the value to be allowed to the first, second and third preferred and the common stock of the railway system, now taken over by the Dominion Government, came to an end with a round of thanks and friendly courtesies. The board of arbitration, the most important body of the kind ever created in Canada, and consisting of Sir Walter Cassels, chief justice of the Exchequer Court of Canada, chairman; Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance for Canada, representing the Dominion Government, and William Howard Taft, now chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, representing the Grand Trunk, sat for 21 days.

Eugene Lafleur, K. C., undertook the opening general argument with regard to both the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific with their various subsidiaries. He contended that it was the aggregate value of the property that must be considered, as a going concern, and not the value to individual shareholders. As to the market value of the system he said this could not be considered, since no such thing existed, there being no market in the ordinary sense for so vast a railway system. Mr. Lafleur argued that the board should not consider stock depreciation consequent upon an agreement to turn the whole Grand Trunk system over to the government, nor any depreciation in stock value due to ephemeral trade and financial depression. It was, he maintained, a permanent value of equities that must be determined, while the compulsory sale of the whole stock was not a feature that should influence the board. The next test of the value of the stock of the Grand Trunk as a going concern, Mr. Lafleur argued, was the potential earning value of the railway, with its probable future earnings as part of a comprehensive railway system, these earnings including its physical condition, the traffic-producing character of the territory it traversed, the cost and efficiency of labor and the cost of materials, as compared with rates which produced the income. The board, said Mr. Lafleur, had made an inspection of the entire system, and was, therefore, from personal observation, in excellent position to weigh the value of the evidence.

TRAIL INCREASE

Mr. Lafleur continued that the trend of evidence had been to show that in recent years there had been a great increase in traffic over the Grand Trunk. With a gradual return to normal prosperous conditions in Canada and a resumption of immigration, he thought it was evident that the earning powers of the Grand Trunk during the coming years were full of promise. Mr. Lafleur considered that when the government acquired the stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific and undertaken to run the road, it must also have taken over its liabilities. The government, he argued, was buying assets rather than stock. In this connection Mr. Lafleur pointed out that conditions during the past five years had not been normal, costs of labor and supplies having increased over 100 per cent, while the increased rates had not given them an advance of more than 25 per cent.

FINANCING OF SYSTEM

Pierce Butler followed. He analyzed the general physical and financial position of the Grand Trunk, and said that the work of the arbitration board would have been made much easier if Sir Alfred Smithers and E. J. Chamberlin had come to give their testimony as to the finances and the system followed. He also criticized the evidence given by Howard G. Kelley, claiming that the Grand Trunk president had made a number of sweeping statements, but had not given the facts on which they were based.

He thought that it was of vital importance that evidence should have been submitted as to maintenance, deferred maintenance, and the policy of the Grand Trunk with regard to maintenance and the creation of a reserve fund. Mr. Butler submitted that deferred maintenance had been so treated that the accounts grew and were eventually charged to capital, with the result of pyramiding capital charges. The Grand Trunk, he said, had come before the board without a dollar of reserve to meet the millions required for maintenance, even after the assistance it had received from the government.

Pierce Butler, for the government, attacked the absentee system of management of the Grand Trunk, as a result of which, he said, the railway had been asleep for years during the period of Canadian western expansion, during which the Canadian Pacific had made its harvest of prosperity, and the Canadian Northern had got in. This ended the argument by counsel. The task will devolve on the members of the board of studying the evidence and preparing their award, with the possibility that there may be majority and minority reports, in view of the consistent manner in which Mr. Taft has differed from the views of Sir Walter Cassels and Sir Thomas White on points of law, especially regarding the admission of evidence as to physical values. The award is not expected before the middle of September.

Trunk should increase on a basis of a probable 50 per cent increase in freight tonnage.

SUBSIDIARIES IN GOOD CONDITION

W. N. Tilley then opened the case for the government. He made a detailed analysis of the various subsidiaries of the Grand Trunk, generally arguing that they were not in good financial position, and that there had been accounting work to show credit on increases due the Grand Trunk when this interest merely consisted of credits, without real money payments, or else payments made by borrowed money. Turning to the Grand Trunk Pacific figures, he characterized them as showing a great deal of loss. The Grand Trunk Pacific Development

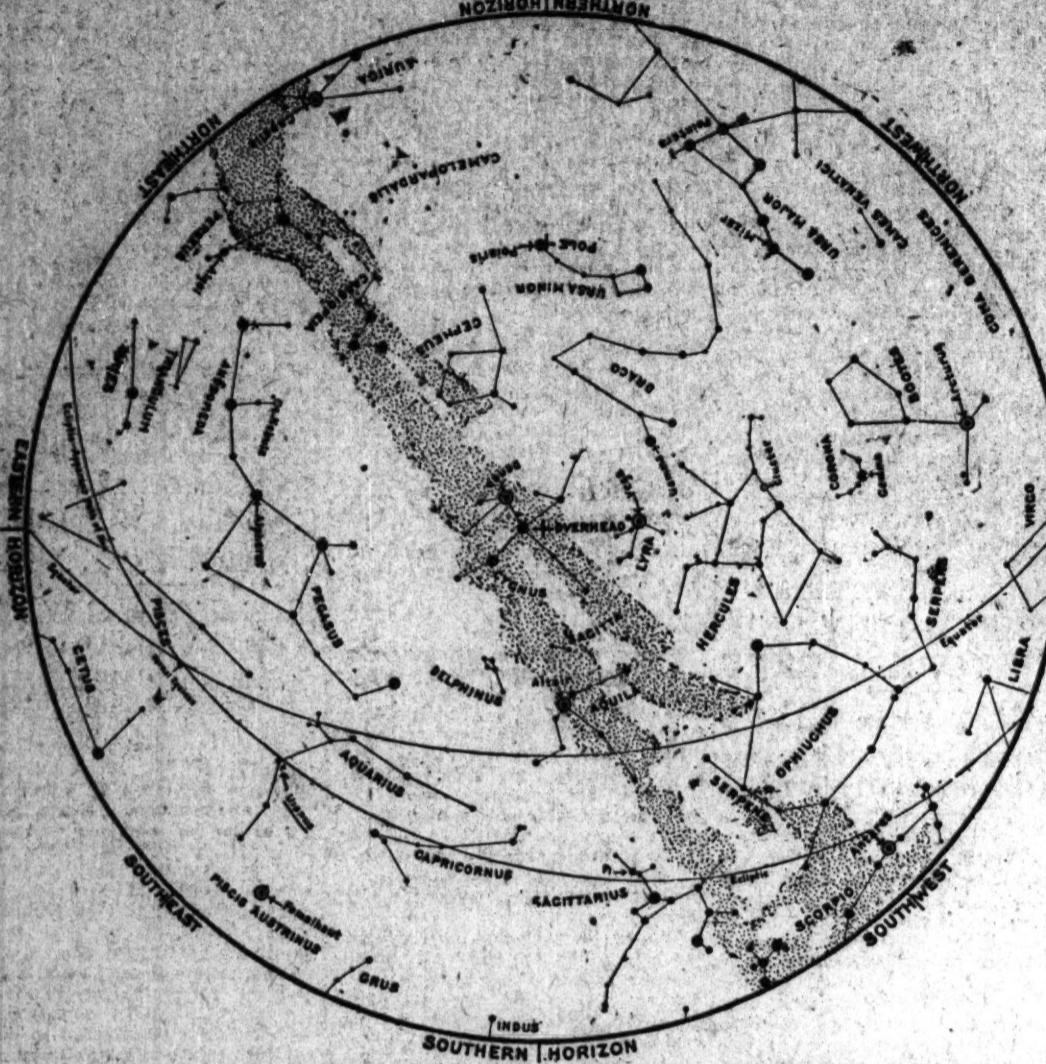
THE NORTHERN SKY FOR AUGUST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

August is predominantly the vacation month. Free from care we study nature in her various forms shown in flora and fauna, as we roam through woodland and pasture. At night let us look upward to the stellar fields above. Many city dwellers are hardly ever conscious of the stars. The glare of the strong electric lights dims the sky and the feeble starlight does not attract their attention. It is said that during the war thousands of Londoners, who received their first conception of

and Sagittarius give an intimation of their beauty as viewed from a more southern clime. Antares, so red in color, is another of the stellar giants. The star appearing in the southeast is Fomalhaut.

The most striking feature of the clear sky, free from electric lights, is the Milky Way. Under favorable conditions it seems like a mystic arch spanning the celestial vault, and so bright that it sometimes casts a shadow. More than anything else it shows the glory of the heavens, and we feel a sense of awe at its majesty. Sweeping from the zenith to the southwest. We note the great cleft in its stream extending from Cygnus toward Scorpio. No description can possibly do



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear August 7 at 11 p. m., August 22 at 10 p. m., September 6 at 9 a. m. and September 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ARMENIANS DECRY MISSIONARY POLICY

Intrusion Into Political Field Instead of Carrying Out Their Allotted Task Said to Hinder Near East Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the missionaries have almost steadily pursued a wrong policy in the Near East is declared by Vahan Cassashian, of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, who believes that the foundation of their policy should have been based on these fundamental points:

"That the Turks could not be educated, much less proselytized, unless the Turkish state should cease to exist altogether."

"That the Armenians and the Greeks, as the two most important factors in the Near East, should have been won over, which could have been, and still can be achieved, if the missionaries were to lend their whole-hearted sympathy and support to the legitimate political aspirations of these two races, and confine themselves solely to educational and philanthropic work."

"A review of the Armenian case would be incomplete without a brief reference to the missionaries and the Armenian relief workers in Armenia," says Mr. Cassashian. "I take it for granted that all Armenians appreciate the philanthropic efforts of these good people."

"It has been said by a few Armenians and Americans that the Near East Relief is spending for the benefit of the Turks and Kurds part of the moneys contributed by the American people for the relief of the Armenians. Be that true or not, I feel that this is no time to engage in controversy concerning secondary matters, if they do not affect the principal business on hand."

Political Activities

"But the serious exception that many thinking Armenians rightly take to the activities of some missionaries and relief workers is that they have unduly intruded themselves into the political field of the Armenian case, instead of confining themselves exclusively to their allotted task. This has not only retarded the solution of the Armenian problem, but has even seriously compromised its ultimate solution. The part they played in preventing America from declaring war on Turkey, their injurious activities designed to fasten upon America a joint mandate for Turkey, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, on the ground that a mandate for Armenia alone would be impracticable, and finally their misrepresentation of the American people to the effect that they favored the erection of an Armenian home in Turkey—not to mention many other instances of their inexcusable efforts, which have created intimate and unnecessary differences in the ranks of the Armenians, may be cited in support of the critical attitude some Armenians and Americans take against some missionaries and relief workers."

"Having become acquainted with the August stars, let us not entirely forget them. They will gradually disappear in the west as the autumn advances, but next year we shall find them ready to greet us again at vacation time."

Our evening stars, the planets Jupiter and Saturn, may still be seen in the twilight, at least early in the month. They are drawing nearer to the sun, and will soon be lost in the bright sunlight. The rings of Saturn will be directed exactly toward the earth about August 3. Later they will show us their northern surface. The planet Mercury may be seen as a morning star for the first few days of the month. It will soon be invisible for it is moving toward the sun and will pass behind it on August 23. Venus is also a morning star of very great brightness. It forms a brilliant picture with Betelgeuse and Procyon, from which it is nearly equally distant. Mars is advancing in the morning sky and will become increasingly interesting. Uranus would be finely placed, if it were only of sufficient brightness for naked-eye observers. The position is shown on the map. Neptune, never seen without a telescope, is in conjunction with the sun this month.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK

"In the spring of 1919, the Hoover administration went to Armenia as the result of the efforts of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia. In 17 months, during the period ending August, 1920, the Hoover administration spent in Armenia for relief purposes \$10,300,000, as against \$4,800,000 spent by the Near East Relief Society, during the same period. The money the Hoover administration spent was borrowed on the credit of the Armenian Government. The Near East Relief is now supporting in Armenia about 23,000 orphans, which is an excellent service; but the American relief administration, which has no connection whatsoever with the missionaries, is maintaining 500,000 children in Austria, and over 800,000 children in Poland. The American Friends Committee, which has no connection with the missionaries, is maintaining 1,000,000 children in Germany."

SALARIES OF DAKOTA TEACHERS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The question of the salaries of teachers throughout South Dakota, and especially in the rural districts, has recently been occupying the attention of many of the school officers and members of school boards.

Reports show that during the past year many of the rural teachers have been receiving \$125 per month and more for their services, and some of the taxpayers of the various districts believe there should be a reduction in these salaries. However, it also has been shown that rural school-teachers have been charged as high as \$40 and \$50 per month for room and board at the farmhouses where they reside during their terms.

The School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry announces the appointment of Prof. M. J. Cavalier, a widely known authority on metallurgical chemistry, to lecture at the university from October 1 to October 30, in accordance with an arrangement made by which he will divide his time between seven universities, Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of

Pennsylvania. Dr. A. E. Kennedy, professor of electrical engineering at the Institute of Technology, has been chosen to reciprocate by a similar visit to French universities. This is the first time that an exchange of teachers of natural science has been made.

FOREST PROTECTION PLAN APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—A state forestry program, calling for the consolidation into a few compact areas of all Montana's scattered timber holdings through exchanges with the federal forest service, has been approved by the state land board upon the recommendation of R. P. McLaughlin, recently chosen state forester. The state owns close to 500,000 acres of timber land.

Exchanges already effected have given the state more than 100,000 acres of fine timber in the northwestern region of the State. Mr. McLaughlin said. Further consolidation possible there will give the State 200,000 acres of some of the finest timber in the west, including a large amount of Engelmann spruce and other desirable pulp-wood varieties.

Practice of scientific forestry, leading to the preservation of wooded areas while yet making use of part of the product each year, will be made more easy through the new program. Mr. McLaughlin says. It will also make possible more economical and efficient administration and protection from fire.

ARMY FORBIDS TATTOOING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the Hawaiian Department, United States Army, has issued a circular forbidding enlisted men within his jurisdiction to have themselves tattooed. The city attorney's office has presented to the board of supervisors an ordinance which would regulate tattooing establishments.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ON LANDSCAPE LOVELINESS

A Search for Beauty

The title came adventitiously. It was, as you see—"Landscape Loveliness." Then I was glad, because I have found that when a title comes out, without search, the article is virtually written. There is, of course, the pleasant labor of driving the pen over fifteen or sixteen sides of copy paper; the essay may turn out to be better or worse than others; but what I mean is—the article is seen as a whole, and every paragraph will lead up to explain and exploit the subject of landscape loveliness. Therefore it is written—in the mind.

So few landscapes are lovely; so many are merely scenic, or dull representational, or melodramatic, or designed to impress the beholder with the technical cleverness of the artist; so few have lyrical enthusiasm, and simple sincerity; so few give an elevation of joy when they suddenly meet the eyes, a feeling of wonder and gratitude at the beauty of things finely seen, which is, after all, their reason and excuse for being. A landscape painting should add something to one's life, and remain a happiness in memory.

The title really rose to my lips when I was looking at a picture by P. Wilson Steer of "Chepstow Castle," shown at the Goupil Gallery, an important, glittering landscape, in the great Wilson-Constable tradition, technically grandiose, but rather noisy and busy, for the modern mind has not the luminous repose of Wilson or the big-hearted simplicity of Constable. I was the more interested in this picture because a critic had announced, in large type in his paper, that this "Chepstow Castle" is the finest modern landscape; and although I like such brave statements, I knew at once that I should have to break a lance with this gentleman. It is not a great landscape because it treats a part not the whole; it is a brilliant and accomplished performance that will some day lose its freshness and sparkle like Turner's "Frosty Morning" and most of Monet's pictures; it is a good Wilson Steer, and that is saying a good deal, but I should not like to sign a paper saying that it is the greatest modern landscape. Because it isn't.

When I had reached this point I thought of certain small touched-beauty landscapes by Augustus John that have been loaned to the Tate Gallery, bright and virile, luscious yet aphatic, usually with a figure in a dream of primary colors harmonizing with the prismatic background of starling flowers, and saffron trees. These are pictures painted with love-holiday themes, and in my category.

If I wanted a motto for this fancy "Landscape Loveliness" article, why I should choose this by Elizabeth Barrett Browning:

And view the ground's most gentle dimple
As if God's finger touched but did not press
In making England.

Or this by Herrick, dedicated "To Meadowes":

Ye have been fresh and green,
Ye have been ill'd with flowers.

Or this by Andrew Marvell
Annihilating all that's made
To a green thought in a green shade.

Perhaps the Poets make better Landscape pictures than the Painters. Perhaps they find beauty quicker because they are spared the material messiness of the painters' tools. Words are clean. Q.R.

HAVARD THOMAS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

Havard Thomas was one of the most striking figures of modern art. In him England possessed the greatest classical sculptor since Alfred Stevens. His works are few and except to the world of artists he was little known. Thirty years ago his name was discussed in "advanced" art circles, in spite of the fact that his work adhered loyally to the traditions laid down and followed by classic masters. For a brief moment 10 years ago his name came before the general public in the storm of protest against the rejection of his "Lycurgus" by the Royal Academy. Manchester is fortunate in possessing the original wax model which was exhibited at the New Gallery in 1911, while the Tate Gallery has a bronze version. Recognized as one of the very finest statues of modern times, it is regrettable that its sculptor should not even have been elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and this grave omission in honor to little in the past merit has had to do with Royal Academy elections.

The Johannesburg Art Gallery possesses the "Thyrsis," not so perfect a work of "Lycurgus" but which the Royal Academy accepted for exhibition in 1912. His passion for the truthful rendering of the human form kept him free from the fashion of the moment. His severe nibbling precision was the result of many years of research and experiment in Italy. "Thyrsis" and "Lycurgus" are the concretion of endless processes of analysis of the ever-shifting forms of the human body, by means of geometric horizontal sections from the living model. The series of sections thus obtained were all projected on to a horizontal plane and formed the same important functions in the making of the statue that the architect's plans do in the making of a building, and just as to the architect the plans contain the building so to the expert these sections contain the sculpture.

For many years Havard Thomas was professor of sculpture at the Slade School and it is here that his steady influence has been so valuable.

green-gray, or gray-green landscape, cool and fresh, the sky in each the important feature, studied, synthesized, yet remaining limpid, beautiful, looking as if it had been painted quickly in a moment of lyrical impulse.

Then I found two by Charles Sims—"Romney Marsh" and "On the Road to Gorhain from Mentone." Sims does not call himself a landscape painter—perhaps these two small works are designed as study backgrounds for the allegorical pictures he likes to paint. Indeed, the shining peace of the "Romney Marsh" is of the aristocratic family of the quiet sunny landscapes that you see in the backgrounds of sacred pictures by Memling and Roger of the Pasture. And "The Road to Gorhain," painted with Pre-Raphaelite accuracy—why it is lovely!

And there is Adrian Stokes! He always seeks essential beauty; his color sense is delicately developed, so much so, that at times, his work shows signs of becoming over-sensitized; but "A Pool Among Sandhills," blue water and yellow dunes, and "Looking Toward Sky" purple heather, gray sand and shimmering water, are landscapes one likes to remember, places where one longs to be.

And George Clausen? He is a beautiful writer as well as a beautiful landscape painter, and the note of his prose and of his painting is serenity. In painting he is a searcher, and his artistic antennae are so sensitive that, in the past, he has consciously or unconsciously looked with something more than admiration on Bastien-Lepage and Paul de Chavannes, to name but two. For some years now he has found himself; and he produces, season by season, never the big machine-made landscape, so living, so unequivocal, but always something where light plays with the mystery of darkness, as in his barns when the doors, though shut, are unable to keep out the shafts of inquisitive sunshine; or in the hush of his "Midsummer Dawn" the tall sentinel trees, watching, as it were, the creeping movement of light; or in a still better picture by him, "Haymaking," the obscure figures in the foreground bending rhythmically to their task in the warm pulsating air.

These pictures I should include in the rare class bearing the title "Landscape Loveliness," if not these particular pictures, certainly similar works by these men who have always dwelt in the dream, and have never forced it into the business.

When I had reached this point I thought of certain small touched-beauty landscapes by Augustus John that have been loaned to the Tate Gallery, bright and virile, luscious yet aphatic, usually with a figure in a dream of primary colors harmonizing with the prismatic background of starling flowers, and saffron trees. These are pictures painted with love-holiday themes, and in my category.

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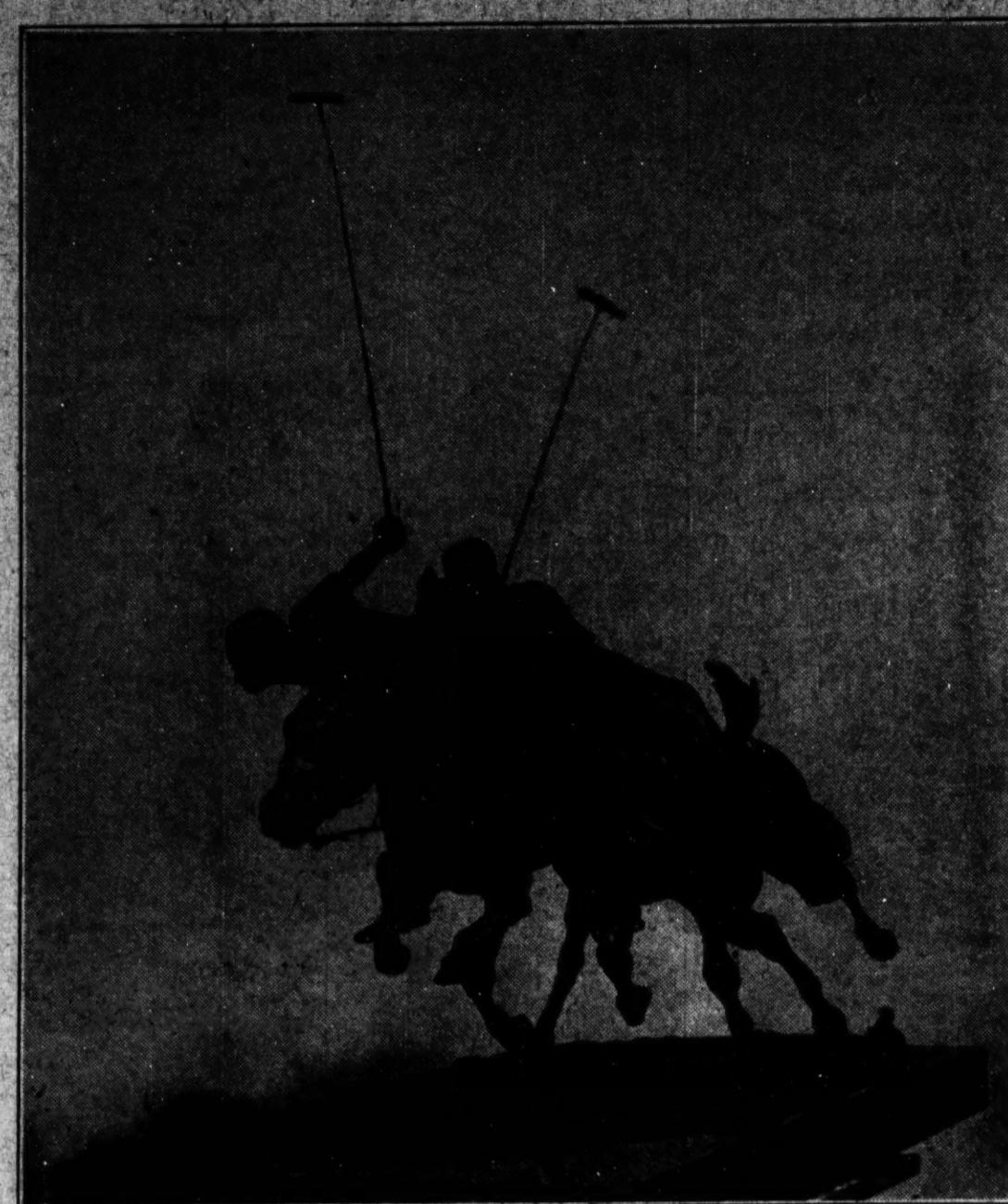
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© Herbert Haseltine

In the exhibition of this artist's work at Messrs. Agnews, Bond Street, London

THE LANDSCAPE OF MASACCIO (1401-28)

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the first half of the fifteenth century Gothic art had become gross, overwrought and voluptuous. Against this degradation arose the giants of the Renaissance, Masaccio, Ghirlandaio, Pinturicchio, Bellini, Ghirlandaio and Verrocchio, who brought about a perfection of execution and fullness of knowledge which cast all previous art in the shade. With the breaking away of Cimabue from the stereotyped methods of his day, in the direct appeal to the infinite variety of form in the natural human figure, painting made a step forward it could never retrace. The first thing the Renaissance demanded was that all work should be done in a consummate and learned way. Men asked of the artist something nobler than the rudeness and savagery they were wont to obtain. This brought about in Glottos an interference with the contemporary corrupt and valueless Gothic, giving a bloom of health to the early days of the Renaissance. A new energy took the place of weariness and dullness, an exquisite taste and refinement gave incentive to the thirst for knowledge.

In the opening years of the fifteenth century Lorenzo Ghiberti had made perspective a subject for research and in 1407 Uccello became his pupil. Uccello occupied himself with perspective to the detriment of all other branches of his art. Nothing was too difficult for him to attempt, and in the National Gallery we have one of the most amusing examples of the pride he had in the solution of the problems of perspective. In the Battle of St. Egidio he has arranged upon the ground bodies of men, arms, staves and other accoutrements all following the lines of true linear perspective finding their vanishing point in the middle of the picture. But his skill could carry him no further. The landscape background stands up like a wall between the main figures, the small size of the figures on it being the only attempt to place distance between them and those of the foreground.

Although figure drawing at this day has advanced far since the days of Cimabue, the Florentines were too interested in it to devote any time to landscape. Stereotyped rocks, conventional trees, artificial lighting and a total lack of atmosphere are distinctive of the landscape backgrounds of Uccello's day. But the genius of Masaccio came at the right time. While very young he was taught by Brunelleschi, his friend, the art of perspective; but he was destined to open a new way, bring new fields of vision to the view of his contemporaries. Uccello's work was of much value in linear perspective, but Masaccio's solutions of problems of atmospheric perspective were the most important, and far-reaching innovations of his century. Although this article is primarily concerned with the landscape of Masaccio it must not be forgotten that his brilliant genius brought fresh light to the painting of the figure and drapery, he being the first to invest them with the breath of naturalism.

Whereas Crowe and Cavalcaselle are very definite in the attribution of all the frescoes in the chapel to Masaccio, it is really impossible except for "The Tribute of Money" to

asccribe definitely the rest either to Masaccio or Filippino Lippi. No painter has been the subject of more controversy than Masaccio. Vasari's "Life" is full of contradictions, and recent critics differ in their attribution of his various works. However, the landscape background of "The Tribute of Money" is certainly by Masaccio and concerns us most here. It is the only instance up to that time of the faithful painting of mountain scenes.

The rounded contours and large slopes of the hills, the caress of their summits with the soft morning clouds, the feeling of height, depth, gravity and distance make it the work of the highest genius. And for this Masaccio's name is the greatest between Giotto and Raphael; he is "the inheritor of the one and the ancestor of the other." He was not merely in advance of the man of his day, but in contradiction to them, and most of those around him were too ignorant to take advantage of what he had done in this landscape. But a little later Leonardo da Vinci (who was the first to point out the value of Masaccio's landscape), Raphael and Michaelangelo, in fact every one of importance who came after him, saw in his work the finger post pointing daringly in the right direction. His point of view was that painting is no more than the close imitation by drawing and color of all the forms presented by nature, and whoever most perfectly effects this may be said to most nearly approach the summit of excellence.

The amazing thing is that the world had to wait so long after Masaccio before a school of landscape painting was formed. A great period of sterility followed him, and it was not until the nineteenth century that mountain scenery obtained the attention it deserved. This was in the colossal genius of Turner. Botticelli, according to Leonardo, averred that a palette of color thrown against the wall would leave a stain sufficiently defined to represent a landscape, and even when in a rut common to all and every hit as rigid as that existing in Masaccio's time. The imitation of nature was there, but objectively, and bound with many conventions. No landscape was considered perfect without its brown trees in the foreground. Then Constable came and added these conventions and was taken to task by Sir George Beaumont, the great connoisseur of the day, for omitting the usual brown tree. Constable was to give place to Turner, who brought the subject in relation to the artist, showing the way for the modern landscape of mood, time, light, and poetry. These last words, roughly dealing with the evolution of landscape, would be out of place in this article, were it not that in reading them and thinking along some of the channels of thought they perhaps suggest, the great name of Masaccio takes its place to shine forth from the dimness of long ago, and among those which have made modern landscape painting possible.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—By the opening of Rooms XVI and XXVI the whole of the Tate Gallery is now free for the public. The growth of the National Collection of British Art has been prodigious in recent years, and the number of people who pass its turnstiles yearly is enormous. The wisdom of its director is obvious now that we can see the results of his recent labors, for the questionable purchases of the Chantrey Committee are in strong contrast to the unquestionable beauty and distinction of many of the recent acquisitions, which include works by Augustus John, Sir William Orpen, Wilson Steer, Walter Sickert, H. Tonks, D. Y. Cameron, Guevara, Nevinson, Eric Kennington, W. Russell, Epstein, and Eric Gill. Still much of this later work is not good, and the trustees have been wise, to hang the bad altogether, so that those who would enjoy only the good may do so without being distracted by the bad.

There is something here for all tastes, and the result is the most complete résumé of British painting from the nineteenth century to the present day to be seen anywhere. The starting point of all the recent work is marked by Mr. Walter Greave's "Hammermill Bridge," at present loaned to the gallery, and there was something pathetic on the opening day in the figure of the painter, dressed in the now shabby and quaint clothes of his youth, sitting in front of his picture. He did not leave it for two hours, and few of the eager throng of visitors recognized in him the man who has largely made the modern outlook in paint possible. And where this modern outlook is most in contrast is in the room containing panels by Nash, Lamb, and Spencer, lent by the War Museum, and Watts' huge decoration.

It may be said that between these two extremes the Tate Gallery contains examples of every shade of thought in painting, and is thoroughly representative of English art as it never has been before, making it a place which the foreign lover of art will now wish to visit. But even this is mainly through loans and gifts. The value of the National Art Collections Fund is apparent from many a printed slip on the picture frames, and while we walk through these rooms in the flush of joy in having them back for our own once more, one or two of the very great masterpieces in the other rooms of the gallery come to our minds and we hasten to renew their acquaintance. One of these is Millais' "Christ in the Carpenter's Shop," which for the last 10 years has been on loan. And now it is to be sold, the trustees having its first refusal, which right must be exercised before July 18. So the appeal of the National Art Collections Fund is abroad again for money, and the sum required is £10,000 guineas.

Kraushaar's inclines to exploit the New York school, more particularly as represented by George Luks (city dwellers, beloved vagabonds, and slum children, robust and picturesque rather than sentimentally poetized); Jerome Myers (similar subjects, but treated rather with an eye to flat decorative patterns); Gifford Beal, with some of his glad and gorgeous circus souvenirs, very tactfully handled as to technical composition; and John Sloan, who, whether in Gotham or Gloucester, shows himself more interested in concrete human nature than in the more spacious and diffused outdoor.

Nowhere is the transition from yesterday to today in American painting more strikingly, yet consistently, illustrated than in the contrasts presented in the Duddingston galleries' exhibition. A. H. Wyant's "In the Forest," and Chantrey Ryders' "Silver Stream"; J. Alden Weir's "Lengthening Shadows," and Gardner Symons' "Brook in Winter"; Charles Melville Dewey's "Summer Sunset," and Charles Reiffel's "Midsummer Design," may be cited as typical.

For students of the modern movement, and adherents to the independent school generally, there is an emotion in the exhibit at Duddingston, of a group of oils and water colors by Mary Rogers, including the "Avilion Bay, Santa Catalina Island." Robert Henri has justly paid to Mary Rogers that her approach to nature was purely spiritual, her technique being in every instance evoked by the spirit of the things she wished to express. And her sister has written (in the May International Studio):

"I think Maude's strong individual expression began to assert itself in California, where we spent the summer of 1913. Such a picture as 'Avilion Bay, Santa Catalina Island,' is reminiscent of no one, and in its quality of pure beauty is unrivaled among her productions."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Swiss Cantons Meet.

In his drama, "William Tell," Frederick Soulier presents the story of the war of independence fought by Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden against the Habsburgs in 1302, when, on August 1, Uri and Schwyz joined the Swiss Confederation later joined by other cantons. This extract from the drama gives the scene at the forming of the Confederation, Soulier's characters mostly standard.

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(Act II, Scene II.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921

EDITORIALS

Japan Accepts

The decision of the Japanese Government to accept President Harding's invitation to the Washington conference on the Pacific question and on disarmament must be regarded as marking a very definite step forward in the working out of a great international issue. That Japan would be willing and more than willing to join in any conference on disarmament to which the other great powers were party has, for some time past, been well known. Discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, recently, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, insisted that the present system of one nation building against another was "not only waste of a nation's money, but suicidal as regards the establishment of those friendly relations that the war has taught are an absolute necessity for the maintenance of peace." He then went on to declare quite frankly that the United States was the only country that could afford the "luxury of warship building," and that Japan was willing to rely upon the common sense of America to see the utter futility of this continued competition.

When, therefore, the State Department at Washington announced, some three weeks ago, that the President had approached "with informal but definite inquiries" the principal allied and associated powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to discover whether it would be agreeable to them to meet in Washington to discuss the question of the limitation of armaments, there was no doubt that such an inquiry Japan could and would have but one answer. President Harding, however, made it clear that, in his opinion, the question of the limitation of armament was inextricably bound up with the future of the Pacific and the Far Eastern question generally. He not only urged that these questions should be freely discussed, in all their bearings, at the Washington conference, but that China should be invited to take part in the discussion. It was just here that Japan found herself placed in a serious difficulty. The Japanese Foreign Office could not blind itself to the fact that the Pacific and Far Eastern problems could not be discussed, at any conference to which China and the United States were parties, without the Shantung question eventually "obtaining the floor," to say nothing of the Southern Manchurian question, the Mongolian question, the Siberian question, and even the Korean question. Tokyo did not need to refresh its memory as to the fact that China had never even gone so far as to admit that the Shantung question was a negotiable question, whilst the United States Senate, in course of the debate on the Treaty of Versailles, had expressly refused assent to the Shantung clauses.

In these circumstances it was not surprising that Japan, before accepting President Harding's informal invitation, should desire to be advised as to the nature and scope of the subjects to be discussed in connection with the Pacific and Far Eastern matters. Such an inquiry was recognized as perfectly lawful, but no one acquainted with the facts of the situation could, for a moment, regard it as expedient, if the desire was, as it certainly was, to secure a meeting of the conference at the earliest possible moment. Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary of State, acted promptly and decisively. He did not question Japan's right to the information she desired, but he expressed the earnest hope that she would not insist upon these rights. He declared his willingness to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda, prior to the meeting of the conference, but he "considered it inadvisable to hamper the program and delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding the matter."

Now, when the memorandum containing these views was delivered to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, Great Britain, Italy, France, and China had already cordially and unconditionally accepted President Harding's invitation. For Japan to hesitate would be to place herself where Japan has always determined she shall never be placed, namely, in a hopeless minority, without any chance whatever of altering conditions to suit her purpose. Read in the light of the whole attitude of the United States on the Far Eastern question, especially as concerns China, there was no mistaking the meaning of Mr. Hughes' memorandum, and Japan, with a good grace and an even-better statesmanship, acquiesced in the inevitable. The only attempt at a reservation in her final acceptance of Mr. Harding's invitation is contained in the statement that in order to insure the success of the conference the Japanese Government deems it advisable that the agenda should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions, "and that the introduction therein of problems such as are the sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

As an indication of the attitude which Japan is likely to take up at the forthcoming conference in regard to such issues as the Shantung question and other matters in the Far East, dealt with under the Treaty of Versailles, this statement is significant. The fact remains, however, that neither the United States nor China is a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, and both of them would be very far from acquiescing in Japan's interpretation of the Shantung settlement, for instance, as an accomplished fact.

When so much has been said, however, it needs to be added that the policy hitherto pursued by Tokyo in regard to China and the Far East generally does not command the same support in Japan today that it did even six months or a year ago. "Our policy vis-à-vis China," declared Viscount Takahashi in Tokyo, the other day, "has been a constant failure. It has antagonized the Chinese against Japan, and earned for her the ill-repute of holding the inglorious principles of militarism and aggressiveness." He went on boldly to urge the

withdrawal of Japanese garrisons, not only from Tsing-Tao but even from Manchuria, and the development of a policy of real cooperation where China is concerned. There is a weight of solid statesmanship behind such views which cannot fail of its effect.

An Institute of Politics

THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS being conducted by Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, from July 28 to August 27 is interesting because it is a sincere attempt to promote the study of international problems and relations. Since it is open to all, it should be well attended by those who wish to study, and not merely talk about, international affairs. If the discussions of this institute are afterward published in book form, the volume may be as important as that which was compiled by Colonel E. M. House under the title, "What Really Happened at Paris." Some of the subjects announced for discussion are similar to those treated in Colonel House's book. Such, for instance, is "The New Frontier in Western Europe and the Near East," to be discussed by Professor C. H. Haskins of Harvard University, and Colonel Lawrence Martin. In Colonel House's compilation Professor Haskins considers "The New Boundaries of Germany." Among the really thorough discussions at the Institute of Politics will be Lord Bryce's presentation of "International Relations of the Old-World States." In addition, courses of lectures are announced by eminent men from Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, and France.

In the United States in the past there has been all too little real understanding of international affairs, even on the part of those who teach history and political science in colleges and universities, not to speak of journalists, lawyers, and business men engaged in international commerce. Such serious discussion as there has been in some colleges and universities has been largely from an American rather than an International point of view. The Institute of Politics at Williams College should help to give many thinking people a more world-wide basis for reasoning on political affairs. Through these people the public will, it is to be hoped, be gradually awakened, until in the end provincialism shall be replaced by a broader outlook.

One of the results of the war has been that the public in the United States has demanded accurate information and intelligent reasoning on international problems. This demand must be satisfied, not only by the colleges and universities, but by the newspapers and the other means of publicity generally. Even the Chautauquas may be influenced by this demand. The step taken by Williams College should be immensely encouraging to those, in other parts of the country, who feel the need for just this kind of authoritative discussion. Williams College is to be congratulated on securing the cooperation of so many people who are actively considering international affairs from truly international points of view.

Plymouth's Pageant

THOSE who have earnestly desired a high and fitting celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth need have no regrets at the form which the observance in the town has taken. The inspiration of the Pilgrims was the ideal of freedom and democracy, and their heroic deeds would not have been adequately commemorated by any means that failed strikingly to uphold that ideal with confidence and fervor. This pageant now being presented does far more impressively than could any exhibition representing material achievements, or any series of addresses, by speakers no matter how eminent. For "The Pilgrim Spirit," as the pageant is called, combines the inspiration that comes from a stirring chapter of history faithfully interpreted on a great scale through the moving agencies of poetry, drama, and music.

It is doubtless safe to say that this production represents pageantry at its best in the United States. It makes no attempt to be amusing, and there is little in it that can be called gay. But there is much that is splendid and beautiful. There may have been not much in the beginnings of New England as a basis for dash and color in a grand stage performance, but there was enough material of this sort in Holland and England before the Pilgrims' embarkation. For in those days kings and queens, with their gallant and finely arrayed attendants, traveled in picturesque style on horseback. While the garb of the heroes and heroines of the story is, of course, humble and plain, the customs of the Dutch and English in the time portrayed afford ample reason for costumes and trappings that arouse ardent admiration. Professor Baker and his helpers have ingeniously arranged the presentation of scenes so as to leave no tedious waits while the hundreds of participants come and go upon the four-acre stage. By virtue of the abundant space and by means of extensive lighting devices at several points behind the spectators, one feature engrosses the attention of all in a full flood of light in one section while a second feature is being prepared in another under cover of darkness and unbeknown to those looking on. Then light is poured upon the new assemblage, while the group which has completed an incident withdraws from the stage amid darkness. Thus the pageant moves rapidly, and the whole effect is one of almost unbroken activity and animation. These considerations make it plain why it is perhaps necessary that such a spectacle shall be presented in the evening.

Some people have said that this, the official celebration of the coming of the Pilgrims, should have been held in Boston, where it could have been attended by more thousands than can make their way to little Plymouth. But the pageant, given anywhere else, would not have been the thing it is. It is now Plymouth's pageant, even though made possible, in its large proportions, by the aid of State and Nation. The participants are Plymouth people, descendants of the Pilgrims. The preachers to the Pilgrims on the stage are the pastors of Plymouth churches. And it is fortunate as well as fitting that this is the case, for only trained speakers could make their voices carry with the surprising clearness with which these men's words reach the distant audience. Then the setting for the stage is Plymouth Harbor itself, with a

replica of the Mayflower floating near the shore. The townspeople have put the pageant first in their summer's program; indeed, it may be said, in their year's program. They are cooperating in a way that brings them closer together, perhaps, than Plymouth people ever had been since those early years. And they enjoy it all greatly, and they welcome the visitors cordially and open their doors hospitably. They are friendly and democratic. In short, they manifest something of what is called "the Pilgrim spirit," and seem to show, as does the pageant, that Plymouth still makes its declaration, and that New England holds great lessons for the Nation.

A Minister of Power

THE report that Mr. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, contemplates adding a department of power to the government, and a minister of power to his Cabinet, is a particularly interesting one. For several years past, the tremendous importance of "white coal," as hydro-electric power is sometimes called, has been claiming the attention of Canadian statesmen and manufacturers, and many schemes for its fuller development have been put forward and carried into effect.

At present, in Ontario, the administration of the generation, distribution, and sale of electric energy is largely in the hands of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and this commission, under the able chairmanship of Sir Adam Beck, has done and is doing a splendid work. Nevertheless, as Mr. Drury explained, in the course of a recent statement on the subject, the time may come when it would be advisable for the government to assume complete control of the power industry, running and developing it for the benefit of the community as a whole. Before this can be done an exhaustive inquiry would be necessary into the hydro-electric situation, in all its details, but, to those who in any way appreciate what hydro-electric power is likely to mean to Canada in the future, there seems to be no question that the various governments, provincial and federal, would do well to take all measures to prevent undue exploitation by private interests. The establishment of a department of power in Ontario, with a minister of power having a place in the provincial Cabinet, would call into being a system which might serve as a model for the other provinces, and ultimately, at the right time, for the Dominion as a whole.

For the development of such a system of state control Canada is peculiarly favorably situated. The government of the Dominion has already got complete control of all navigable and floatable streams, whilst, in addition, through the water-power branch of the Department of the Interior, it controls all the water-power developments in the newer provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the northwest territories, and the Yukon. In the other provinces, all those water rights which are not under the control of the federal government are, for the most part, under the control of the provincial government. Nova Scotia is the single exception to this rule. There the water-power rights have passed from the control of the provincial authorities to independent ownership.

At present the industry, throughout the country, important as it is, is only in its infancy. Thus, in the Province of Quebec alone, it is established that there is at least 6,000,000 horsepower of water power, but, so far, only some 500,000 horsepower has been developed. Under the direction of an energetic, far-seeing minister of power, a great development work might be accomplished such as would not only aid to an enormous extent all kinds of industry, but would bring handsome return to the government for all capital expended.

Taller Buildings

ENGLISHMEN, returning to London from a visit to New York, are apt to say "What a waste!" These words are called forth by the squatly look of most London buildings, new and old. The word waste, in this connection, signifies that there would be more accommodation, and more money, in the buildings if they were much higher.

London property owners are quite aware that their buildings would be more profitable if they were taller, but among most architects, and many of the public, there is a rooted objection to the skyscraper. This is partly founded on the medievalism of many of the lifts in England, compared with those used in America, but also through the fear that skyscrapers deprive residents and pedestrians of light and air. Those who are familiar with New York know how unfounded is this anxiety. Most Londoners do not realize that an express lift will shoot one to the top floors of a skyscraper often in less time than it takes to walk up a flight, or two, of stairs. But the chief obstacle in the way of the skyscraper, in London, is the London Building Act.

By the existing regulation the height of the parapet must not be more than eighty feet, with the addition of two stories in the roof. Sir Reginald Blomfield, the distinguished architect, considers that this is high enough for anybody, having regard to the conditions of light and air available. He has no objection to lofty buildings on large island spaces, or on sites where there is ample room in the rear of the buildings, as well as on the front; but he will not countenance the skyscraper in London. He maintains that the streets are not wide enough, and that the light is not strong enough for enormously high buildings on the American plan. Probably the majority of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects agree with Sir Reginald. Neither the government nor the municipalities can amend the Building Act in the direction of taller buildings, when there is such a strong force of professional opinions against any alteration.

Yet changes may come before long, as great interest is being taken in England just now in architecture. A small storm has been aroused in the architectural world through a lecture by Mr. Roger Fry, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, called "Architectural Heresies of a Painter." Mr. Fry is an extremist; but he is also logical, learned, and daring. He contends that there has been very little worthy architecture in England since the end of the eighteenth century, and he selects the Bank of

England, the Dulwich Gallery, and the new Kodak buildings in Kingsway as examples of architecture of which he thoroughly approves. He also admires Charing Cross railway bridge for "the beauty of bare cylinders supporting a rectangular block"; an eyesore which many people of good taste are doing all they can to abolish.

Mr. Fry's extreme views have the excellent effect of arousing discussion. They drew from Sir Reginald Blomfield the statement that the real source of weakness in architecture is that it is regarded as a profession or business, and not as an art; and also that the majority of modern buildings are not designed by architects at all, but by builders.

Professor Reilly suggests that there should be public exhibitions of new buildings, with newspaper criticisms, and also that awards should be made for the best buildings of the year. This scheme has been advocated in the art columns of this journal. Long descriptions are printed of new pictures, interviews are published with painters, on their methods and ideals, but it rarely occurs to any editor or critic to do this service for architects and their creations. Why should there not be press and private views of new buildings, as of new pictures? As a matter of fact, most people are more interested in architecture than in painting. And why should not exhibitions contain models of new buildings, and not merely elevations which are of no interest to the public, and not understandable by them. What the public wants is a bird's-eye view of a new building, done in a way that is employed sometimes by the architects and owners of garden suburbs.

It would be profitable and pleasant if a specimen skyscraper could be erected in a prominent position in a London street. Untraveled Englishmen are prejudiced against buildings soaring skyward; but those who have had offices on the top floor of a New York skyscraper, far above dust and noise, often with far-flung beautiful views, are entirely in favor of taller buildings in London. The only way to convince the English people that they can be quite beautiful, as well as very useful, seems to be to erect a skyscraper in the heart of London, say at the corner of Oxford Circus, or of Trafalgar Square.

Editorial Notes

Is HELIGOLAND to be a separate political entity? Years ago, when Lord Salisbury swapped Heligoland for a bit of East Africa, it was thought a good bargain had been struck. Afterward, when the Germans fortified the island preparatory to opening the Kiel Canal, it was seen that the British Prime Minister had played into the hands of imperialistic Germany. The conclusion of the great war saw the island made innocuous once more by the destruction of the fortifications which had rendered the Canal and the German fleet unassailable. But the inhabitants are not content to be German subjects; they demand the right of self-determination. Neutralization of the island is perhaps the best way. Heligoland would make a capital place for future international conferences, with, say, an unbiased Heligolander in the chair.

THOSE members of the United States Congress and others who have argued eloquently for the bonus for former service men, on the ground that those who stayed at home and made a great deal of money during the war can well afford to be generous now to those who served in the army or navy, apparently overlook the fact that no way has as yet been devised for the bonus money to be secured entirely, or even mainly, from those who made money out of the war. The fact is that much of this money would have to come directly or indirectly from the former service men themselves, or their relatives. The bonus would merely provide some temporary spending money for a few, and they would themselves have to make up for it later in some other way. Such speeches, therefore, as that of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, which is being widely distributed, present only superficial arguments.

UPON the subject of penny whistles Lady Betty Balfour has decided views. She is trying to introduce the more humble members of the musical instrument family into the working man's home, feeling, as many others do, that the average piano, which now is the only musical instrument in most cottages, might well be superseded by something more harmonious. She thinks that concerted musical efforts of the children on penny whistles, drums and instruments of their own making, combined with part singing, would do more to develop musical talent than five-finger exercises. Probably she is right as to that, but one feels dubious as to the harmony of the proceeding. There is another word which seems to suit better, and that is cacophony. But possibly it will lead to harmony in the end.

THERE is a marked tendency just now to make a kind of crusade against the alleged ugliness of American life. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, the authority on architecture, impugns America's standard of values in civic life, and Mr. Booth Tarkington adds to the list of authors who have a lance to break with the middle west by his novel "Alice Adams." Vulgarity and social aspirations of a rather sordid kind form Mr. Tarkington's theme. Mr. Cram, not inappropriately, however, shows that the time has come for a return to beauty and a recovery of art, and sees reform through the establishing of "greater art museums, more and greater art schools, and more and greater art lectureships." Novelists should take note of this.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN seems to have no difficulty in getting volunteers for his attempt to drift past the North Pole. Men are apparently eager to make the trip, even without pay, and the explorer announces that he has been overwhelmed with offers of aid from various sources. Was it not Commander Peary who used to tell so much about the beauties of the northland, among the bergs and the floes, a world so different from that of the temperate zones as to hold forth strong attractions to those of an adventurous turn? In time, no doubt, these places that now are reached with such difficulty will prove more readily accessible, but meanwhile perhaps it is not to be wondered at that volunteers are numerous for such an undertaking as Amundsen's.